

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1918—VOL. X, NO. 169

LAST EDITION

BRITAIN EXTENDS HOSPITALITY TO AMERICAN TROOPS

Britain Organizes Committee to
Insure Warmest Welcome to
United States Soldiers—Cementing Anglo-Saxon Alliance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British endeavor to afford a welcome to the American troops arriving in this country has crystallized into the formation of a British committee for entertaining the American forces under the chairmanship of Lieut.-Col. Sir Randolph Baker, D. S. O., who is in charge of the hospitality department of the Ministry of Information. Among the American representatives on the committee are Colonel Proctor, acting for General Biddle; Colonel Morrow, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and the American Consul-General. The English members include Lord Lansdowne, Lord Dunsborough, and Fairfax, Lady Swaythling and the Lord mayors of the cities in which American troops are quartered.

The objects of the committee, as explained to the British and American press representatives this afternoon by Sir Randolph Baker, are to insure the warmest welcome and widest hospitality to the American troops in Great Britain so that they may feel that England is a real home during their stay. There will be local committees in various districts throughout the country and at the ports of embarkation. Concert parties are already being provided at various rest camps and other means of entertainment are afoot. Bands will be provided to welcome the troops arriving in port.

There will be a central organization where the numbers of people throughout the country who are anxious to offer individual hospitality to the American soldiers on leave may send their names as prepared to receive one or more visitors.

A distinct compliment is accorded America in the permission being given for baseball games on certain afternoons in Hyde Park, opposite Knightsbridge Barracks, which is the first time in history such a privilege has been granted. Also small parties of soldiers will be entertained at the House of Commons every day.

During his remarks, Sir Randolph referred to this opportunity of offering a welcome to America's troops in England as pregnant with tremendous possibilities for good and for cementing the alliance between the two countries and building up the friendship and acquaintance with each other. He knew of no greater factor in the endeavor to establish an Anglo-Saxon alliance on a lasting basis. If the war achieves, he said, an Anglo-Saxon alliance, it will be the greatest thing for good in the world today.

AUSTRIA ADMITS LOSS OF WARSHIP

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The loss of the Austrian battleship Szent Istvan—torpedoed in the Adriatic—is officially announced in Vienna, according to an Austrian dispatch from Basel, Switzerland.

The Austrian official communication says that several officers and 80 of the crew of the battleship are missing.

VENICE, Italy (Tuesday)—The attack on two Austrian dreadnaughts near the Dalmatian Islands was made by Commanders Rizzo and Luigi de Milazzo, with two small Italian torpedo boats, and was delivered at dawn on Monday.

Commander Rizzo sent two torpedoes into the leading dreadnaught, while the second dreadnaught was struck once by a torpedo from the other Italian craft.

After both commanders had returned safely to their home naval base, Commander Rizzo said to the Associated Press correspondent:

"I am proud to do this work because of the Allies, of freedom and of humanity. My best wishes to America."

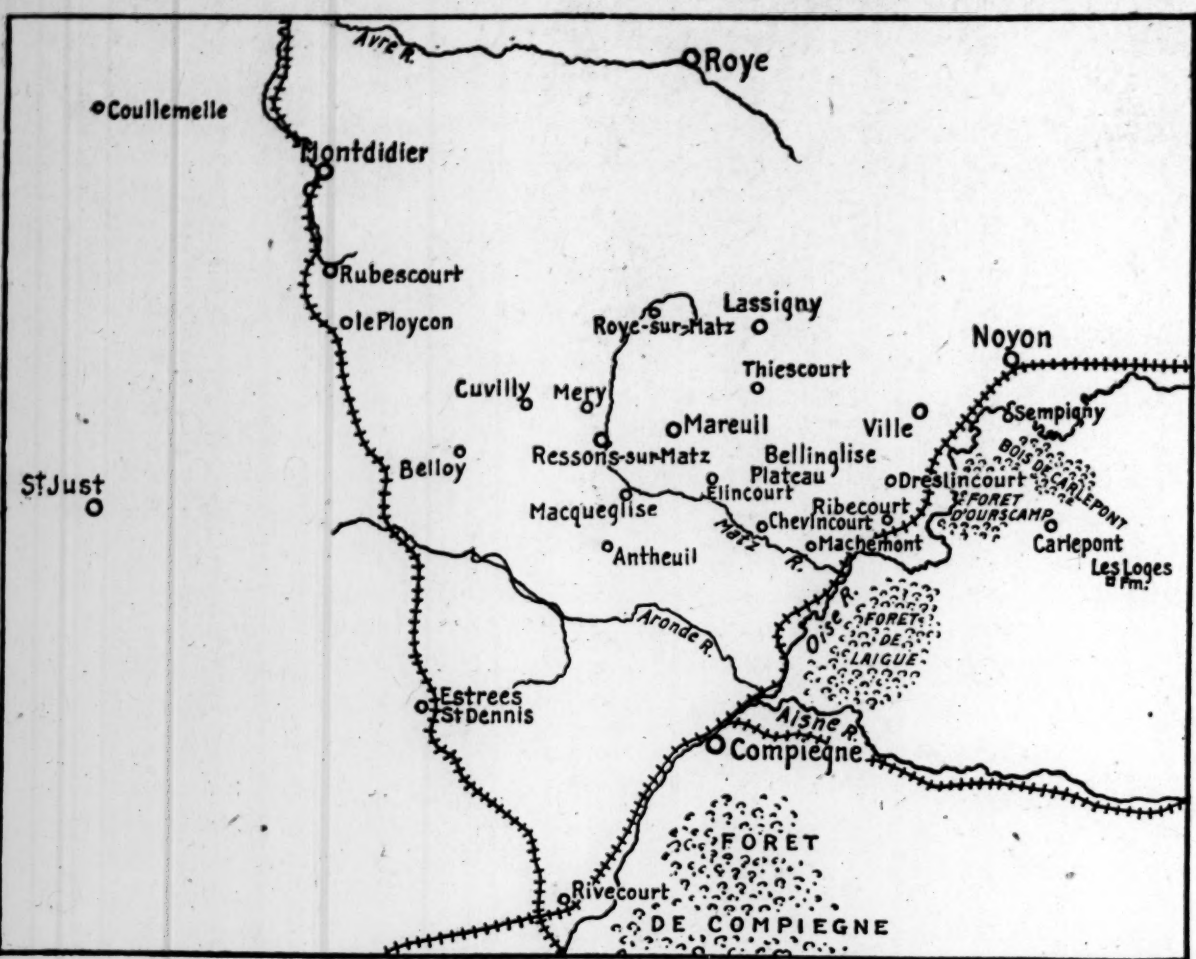
BRITISH WAR MISSION ACTIVITIES IN CHILE

LIMA, Peru—The Peruvian House of Representatives has been cited to remain in continuous session. The ministers of Foreign Affairs and War explain that this is because of a transfer to Chile by Great Britain of certain war material, which has caused some feeling of alarm in the Peruvian capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nothing is known here of the reported transfer of war material by Great Britain to Chile, but it is thought that the report to that effect agitating Peru had been caused by some of the activities of the British War Mission in Chile.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS' PROTESTS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Following the speech of the Prussian War Minister, General von Stein, the Socialist deputy, Herr Schepff, inveighed against the military scandals, including brutalities in hospitals, the granting of furloughs as a reward for war loan subscriptions, and punishing Berlin strikers sent to the army by marking them specially and withholding all privileges. He declared that all these evils must cease.



Scene of the fighting in France

The French troops have advanced their lines west of the Oise but have withdrawn slightly east of the river

FOURTH GERMAN EFFORT STOPPED

Offensive Brought to a Sudden
Halt by the Tactics of the Allied Command—French Gain Ground West of the Oise

War Summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The fourth German offensive in the great battle for Paris and the Channel ports has been stopped with a rapidity unknown in previous cases. The truth is that the amalgamation of commands has brought about that unity of action which has naturally always distinguished the single German command. As a result General Foch was able to do something none of his predecessors have been able to do, and that is bring to bear rapidly, at a definite point, reserves which would have been unavailable to General Petain or Sir Douglas Haig, individually. In the face of an enemy attempting with superior numbers, and without regard to losses, to break through a position in front of him, a certain element of surprise is inevitable. It is impossible for the Allies to distribute numerically inferior forces as to be able to meet any offensive made by the Germans with equal force at a given spot. This is the enormous advantage which the Russian breakdown placed in von Hindenburg's hands, and the fact that he has not been able to take decisive advantage of it means inevitably the eventual defeat of Germany.

Mr. Lloyd George did not exaggerate one word when he declared that what was going on was a race between the Kaiser and Mr. Wilson. Von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff having taken counsel with the Kaiser, decided, unquestionably, that it was a case of now or never. Break through the allied line and reach Paris and the Channel ports, before the troops of the United States could arrive, Germany must, or meet with ultimate defeat. For this reason the present campaign was prepared all through winter, and when the spring came, it was launched with that murderous assault on the hinge of the allied line, which was to be carried out without regard to loss, and to crush the English and French before the troops of the United States could reach the battlefield. The extraordinary resistance of the British, and then of the French, has absolutely upset the plan which the German High Command regarded as bound to succeed. It was the gambler's main, but it was thrown with such main, that the German General Staff had no doubt of its success. They knew, indeed, something else, that if they failed the price would be too awful to be contemplated. They failed, not immediately, but they have been failing by inches, and so the tragedy of German losses is being played out; and is destined to be played out still further, for the reason that von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff have committed themselves to a plan of campaign from which they dare not retreat, and yet which is bound eventually to engulf them.

At present they are fooling the German public with the story of the arrival of the U-boats on the North American seaboard. The public has been induced to believe that these boats are stopping the transport of the troops from the United States, whereas the truth is that not a single transport has been sunk or delayed. The Deutsche Tageszeitung carefully explains that, as usual, the Allies have failed by being too late, since the transport of American troops must now be suspended owing to the U-boat action. The Weser Zeitung insists that the arrival of these boats has stopped the transport of munitions, and that the United States is now only consoling for the fiasco of (Continued on page two, column two)

GERMAN WOMEN AT FORT SUSPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The Chattanooga woman's committee, Council of National Defense, is taking steps to enter protest with Secretary of War Baker against the presence of a number of German women in this city, and a request will also be made that permits allowing them to visit their kinsmen interned at Ft. Oglethorpe be withdrawn.

There is a strong feeling in Chattanooga that these women are largely responsible for the recent escape of the six alien enemies from the prison barracks, as it is known that these men were well provided with money and equipped with clothes. These German women are listed as regular visitors to the barracks on Thursdays.

FURTHER INCREASE OF ARMOUR CAPITAL

Chicago Meat Packing Firm to
Issue Common Stock to the Extent of \$50,000,000 in Addition to New Preferred Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Armour & Co., the meat packers, will issue common stock to the extent of \$50,000,000 in addition to their plans for the issue of \$60,000,000 preferred stock. As the present capitalization of the packing house is \$100,000,000, this will bring the actual total capitalization into the neighborhood of \$200,000,000, with a possibility of reaching the figure of \$250,000,000.

The common stock issue will be voted on, it is reported, at a meeting of stockholders in about a month. Present stockholders, according to custom, will have first opportunity to obtain it. Up to the present time the stock of Armour & Co. has been common stock exclusively, and is held within a small circle of the Armour family. J. Ogden Armour, president of the company, is reported to own about 80 per cent of the stock himself. The new issue of common stock may therefore be in the hands of the present close corporation to take it so desired. There is no indication whether or not this common stock will be offered to the public, as is the preferred, through transference of the debentures. There is no information as to the basis on which the new common stock will be disposed of. The reasons for the sale of \$60,000,000 of 6 per cent debentures which are convertible into preferred stock by the public, are said to be financial. The reasons for the issuance of the \$50,000,000 common stock are said to be to make the capitalization of the company more commensurate with its assets. If the assets are largely above the capitalization, it is explained, there is accordingly a great amount of value there which can be dissipated by action of the board of directors; but if those assets, which exceed the capital, are capitalized, they represent value which cannot be disturbed without due process of law. Therefore, it is said, the position of the company is stronger.

GOVERNMENT MAY TAKE OVER DRY DOCK

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The government may take over the 1200 foot \$2,000,000 state dry dock at Boston, now under construction. Such action was considered today in a conference between Secretary Daniels, Senator Weeks, and state and army representatives.

WATER RESOURCES MEASURE DEBATED

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Delegates Criticize Capitalistic Control in Discussing Resolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Capitalistic control of the water-power resources of the Commonwealth was assailed in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today, when the discussion of a resolution enlarging the public interest in natural resources precipitated the first serious debate of the adjourned session which reconvened on Wednesday.

The resolution, favorably reported by the Committee on Public Affairs, and ordered to a third reading on a voice vote, proposes the following article of amendment:

"The conservation, development and use of agricultural, mineral, forest and water resources of the Commonwealth are public uses for which the Legislature may take or authorize to be taken, by purchase or otherwise, lands or easement or interests therein, including water and mineral rights, and may enact legislation necessary or expedient for securing and promoting the proper conservation, development, use or control thereof."

An effort to postpone action for one week was futile. Delegate Clapp of Lexington declared the resolution to be revolutionary. "Introducing a strange principle in Massachusetts," he said, a man owning a farm had a clear title to it and could go ahead and cultivate it. But the resolution declaring that farms could be taken by eminent domain when needed for public use, was most serious.

The Legislature could pass laws regulating the crops farmers could raise and prescribing the details of their business. Holdings of farm lands would be brought under a most undesirable legislative control. It may be desirable to have the Legislature control farm lands and water power. There is a large area of waste lands in the State, low and wet. There is a law for draining land held in common, provided a majority in interest petition the court. But experience has proved that this law is inoperative and it has been impossible to drain such areas as the Sudbury meadows.

Delegate Clapp proposed the following substitute: "The conservation, development and use for agricultural purposes of low, swampy, waste or otherwise undeveloped lands are public uses for which the Legislature may take or authorize to be taken by purchase or otherwise lands or easements and interests therein."

Mr. Bauer of Lynn was amazed that (Continued on page four, column two)

ANIMAL VIVISECTION WORK IS APPROVED

CHICAGO, Ill.—The House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, meeting in convention here, reaffirmed its approval of animal vivisection under proper regulation, and called attention to the alleged great need of this class of effort at present in attempting to find remedies to combat the large number of fatalities due to the use of gas in the European war zones.

The American Red Cross was asked to expend \$100,000 in child welfare work in France.

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PRESIDENT POINCARÉ TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Service of the United Press Associations

PARIS, France (Thursday)—On the anniversary of the arrival in France of the first American troops, President Poincaré has telegraphed to President Wilson an expression of the admiration of France for the magnificent effort put forth by America and felicitations over the conduct of the troops who are commencing to give on the field of battle examples of their gallantry and bravery.

President Poincaré's message said: "The Allies, owing to the Russian capitulation, are living through the most difficult hours of the war, but the rapid formation of new American units and the uninterrupted increase in overseas transportation are leading us with certainty toward the day when the equilibrium is restored."

President Poincaré also sent a message to General Pershing heartily praising "the gallant troops of your command who behaved so magnificently in the recent battles." The President expresses the firmest hope in the continuation of the American successes.

REMOVAL OF MAINE SHERIFF IS INDORSED

Action of Governor and Council in Penobscot County Case Looked Upon as Warning Dry Laws Must Be Enforced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me.—The purpose manifested by Governor Milliken and his Council in their decision to remove the sheriff of Penobscot County, to require that the dry laws of this state must be enforced against all the tricks and devices of the liquor interests to defeat their operation, has met with general approval. By his stand, it is considered, the Governor has done much to impress the various local authorities throughout the State with the fact that Maine has made the turn in the road; that the days when her "prohibition" was something of a jest have been left behind; and that from now on there must be stern observance of the law.

The removal of the sheriff, T. Herbert White, was made possible by a constitutional amendment adopted last year. It was shown that, in 146 days, more than 212 tons of intoxicating liquors had been received at Bangor, county seat of Penobscot, without seizure or complaint by the sheriff. The Governor and Council unanimously found him guilty of the first charge, that he did not perform his duties faithfully; guilty of the second charge, that he did not perform them efficiently; guilty of not efficiently performing legal processes, and not guilty, by a vote of 5 to 3, of unfaithfulness in executing lawful processes. He will surrender his office on Wednesday next at midnight.

The gratification that is felt at the uncompromising attitude of the state administration on the liquor question extends to the Governor's choice for sheriff, which is regarded as entirely in keeping with its determination to improve conditions. The man chosen is Arthur L. Thayer of Bangor, and the nomination will be up for confirmation at the session of Governor and council next Wednesday.

Mr. Thayer is a lawyer, quite well known in his active career in trying to bring about a better state of affairs in Bangor. In 1914 he ran for sheriff, technically as a Progressive, but in reality on a platform of strict prohibition, and ran several hundred votes ahead of his ticket. He was defeated by T. Herbert White, who now, by a strange turn of circumstances, he is to succeed.

Similarly, gratification is expressed at the selection of Fred L. Gates of Millinocket as his chief deputy—a selection made on the recommendation of Governor Milliken. Mr. Gates formerly was a deputy sheriff, and now is chief of police of Millinocket. And it is due to his own vigilance and tireless activity that the law is efficiently upheld in the town, a paper-manufacturing community where many languages are spoken. Indeed, it is a town with a reputation largely due to Mr. Gates. The remainder of Penobscot County might be wet—Millinocket would be entirely dry. Back in 1912, when the Legislature removed Sheriff Emerson of Penobscot County, Governor Haines named Mr. Gates as his successor, but the paper company and others in Millinocket prevailed on him to remain. He continued as deputy sheriff, regardless of who filled the sheriff's office or what his ideas of enforcement might be.

CENTRAL ALLIANCE TO BE A CLOSE ONE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Weser Zeitung learns from parliamentary sources that the new military relations between the Central Powers will resemble those between Prussia and Bavaria, and that the arrangement contemplated concerning the distribution of troops will permit of the transference of garrison troops of one country to another even in peace time.

The paper is also informed that political as well as military affairs will be conducted by a committee formed by representatives of all members of the alliance, under the presidency of Bavaria.

BENEFITS FROM THE WILSON MEXICAN ADDRESS FORECAST

President's Speech Said by Editor of Yucatan Newspaper to Have Made Good Impression on Both Sides of the Border

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Wilson's recent address to the Mexican editors made a general impression on them which could not be better in any way, according to Manuel Carpio, editor of La Voz de la Revolution, of Yucatan, and a member of the party, who is now in this city.

"We were not prepared to hear such a fine address," said Mr. Carpio to this bureau. "We anticipated the usual diplomatic dignity and formal words, but we were splendidly surprised by the President's friendly talk. He appeared to us as a scholar and a man of high Christian feelings and not as the leader of a nation of giants who were going to eat up the world sooner or later. We saw him as the president of a people who are going to surprise the world with their nation's great spiritual dignity and limpidity of character. We left him not knowing whether we had just heard the man who is such a prominent figure in the world, or a friend and brother in the work for years. Those of us who had known for years, those of us who were the most skeptical about democracy and good will among men went away feeling like expressing joy because we had found in Mr. Wilson not a powerful aggressor but a simple, cheerful and strictly good-willed man."

"We were particularly impressed by his conception of the Monroe doctrine. I think all of us are agreed with him as to what that doctrine should be, not the law imposed upon minor brothers by a big brother who likes to chide and treat roughly (which I think has been, so far, the desideratum of a large majority of politicians and men who wanted the big business of the world), but the law of the big brother who knows how to be kind to and how to be loved by the smaller brothers."

"If the ideal that South and Central America should feel safe from American as well as from European aggression ever materializes, I do not see how any European country could ever have more trust in South and Central America than the United States. The whole speech will do an enormous amount of good on both sides of the border. It will win the support of all the United States for the policy of inspiring confidence in South and Central American peoples, and we will be willing to accept this leadership so long as it is disinterested and based absolutely on moral grounds."

Mr. Carpio said that Carranza's chief opposition came from the Roman Catholics who fought him because he, like President Juarez, had done his best to separate them as a church from the affairs of the State and especially from public education. He said also that the chief reason why Carranza was promoting democracy, freedom and the education of the masses was the fact that centuries of control of education by the Roman Catholic clericals had still left 95 per cent of the common people illiterate.

In reference to the pro-German influences in Mexico, Mr. Carpio declared that he thought that there were at least 10 friends of the Allies to one pro-German. In Yucatan, he said, there were no pro-German newspapers.

War Aims Approved

Mexican People Said to Be in Sympathy With Stand of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—If the Mexican people were allowed to choose, the Mexican Government would take its stand on the side of the United States in the war, according to opinions expressed by several of the Mexican editors who passed through New Orleans recently on their way to Washington as the guests of the federal government, through the Committee on Public Information.

The editors, who came from all parts of Mexico, included among others, Manuel Carpio, head of La Voz de la Revolution (The Voice of the Revolution), which accomplished a great deal in establishing and keeping the Carranza Government in Yucatan, and Louis Tornel Olivera, editor of El Universal of Mexico City, with a circulation of about 70,000—the largest daily in the republic—and the mouthpiece of the opposition to the government. Their viewpoint, therefore is widespread over Mexico, and their opinions quite probably those of the majority of the Mexican people.

"The people of my country," said Mr. Olivera, "are with the United States in this war—I will not say they are with the Allies, because they do not know so much of the other allies as they do of the United States. But they do know the ideals for which the United States stands, those ideals of freedom and democracy which have underlain every New World republic at the beginning, but which some of them have lost in the years since they won their freedom from Spain. If the people of my country had their way about it, their government would be aligned with

the United States in this war right now, just as Cuba, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and several other of the Central and South American republics have taken their stand for the right.

"The Mexican people, despite their six years of war—war in which millions of them had no part nor desire—have advanced a great deal in the last decade, and one of their greatest objects now is to know the United States better and to have freer and more friendly commercial, social and political relations with it. One of the objects of our trip is to see how the United States is carrying on the war; another is to get a wider grasp of the reasons for which the United States went to war, so that we can the better inform our readers in Mexico on this subject, and the third is to study American newspaper methods, so that we may improve our own service to our people."

This latter idea is enormously important, according to Gonzalo de la Parra, another of the editors of Mexico City. "Mexican newspapers are still in a transitional stage from the old subsidized, government-controlled, biased sheets of the days of the Dictator, to a real free press," Mr. de la Parra said. "But we are reaching out for the freedom of the press, and to prove ourselves worthy of that freedom, such as exists in the United States. If we can grasp the fundamentals of this newspaper situation in the United States, and put even a few of them into practice in Mexico, it means a revolutionary change in all the newspapers of my country, a change which, eventually, will spread to the other southern republics, and one which cannot but be beneficial to press and to readers alike."

The editors were met by a committee of prominent men and received by Mayor Martin Behrman of New Orleans in the forenoon, after which they were entertained at luncheon, when brief speeches were made by New Orleans public men and editors and responded to by the visitors.

"An Era of Peace"

President Wilson's Address Declared to Lead That Way

SANTIAGO, Chile.—"The frank declarations of President Wilson in his address to the Mexican editors will lead the world to an era of peace," says the *Mercurio*. "His words will result, also, in added prestige to all the nations on the American continent."

It adds that the absolute truth of President Wilson's statement is proved by the fact that he proposed to devote millions of American lives to serve the ideals he enunciated. The President's statement, which offers security to all nations and declares against changes in present frontiers, is applauded without reserve.

THE ANTI-SOVIET PLOT IN RUSSIA

Many Parties Holding Divergent Views United Against the Government

MOSCOW, Russia (Saturday, June 8).—(By the Associated Press).—A recent counter-revolutionary plot against the Soviet Government, according to a semi-official statement issued today, was backed by various elements in Russia opposed to the Soviet, and the leaders were General Savinkoff and Dvornikov. It was planned to cut off central Russia from the Ural region, and thus starve out the present government. The statement says:

"Investigations of the recent plot reveal this organization in all its ramifications. Under the title of the League for the Defense of the Fatherland and Liberty, the organization included all the reactionary elements in Russia from the Bolsheviks to the Monarchists. The Monarchists sided with Germany in the hope of restoring the monarchy, while the left wing favors a return to the alliance with the western powers."

"Notwithstanding the great divergence in the views dividing these parties, they agreed to unite on a so-called national effort in a common effort to overthrow the power of the Soviets. The central figures behind the plot are General Savinkoff and Dvornikov. The strategic plan is to isolate the Ural region from central Russia and compel the Soviets to capitulate owing to the lack of supplies. Cossack troops with reactionary officers are holding themselves in readiness in the east. Numerous additional facts gradually are coming to light."

In connection with the discovery of the plot, notices were posted in the city ordering all the inhabitants to register themselves again with the authorities under the penalty of imprisonment or heavy fine. It was further ordered that licenses for the possession of firearms must be renewed, under penalty of death for violation.

FORMER LORD MAYOR ARRESTED
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Sir Joseph Jonas, Lord Mayor of Sheffield in 1905, and a steel manufacturer, was in Bow Street Police Court today on the charge that with various other persons whose names were not known, he "did obtain and communicate certain information prejudicial to the interests of the State and information useful to the enemy, and information relating to prohibited places and things therein." He was remanded for a week on bail fixed at £3000.

Sir Joseph Jonas was born in Germany, at Bingen-on-the-Rhine, in 1845, and was educated at Bingen and Cologne. He was naturalized in 1876.

GERMAN SOCIALIST GETS OFFICE
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—Friedrich Ebert, German Socialist leader and vice-president of the Social Democratic Party, has been elected president of the main committee of the Reichstag.

FOURTH GERMAN EFFORT STOPPED

(Continued from page one)

their entry into the war, by editorials in their newspapers. Certainly the *Weser Zeitung* should know all about that, but the question is whether it is allowed to know anything of the facts it is discussing, beyond what it is told to give to the public.

Meanwhile the captured letters show that the losses of the last offensive have been beyond anything experienced. This is natural for two reasons, that the country over which the Germans had to advance was more difficult, and the front which they had to break was more prepared. Four days of strenuous fighting have yielded them little except losses, which it is admitted can scarcely be calculated. And this is made perfectly clear from the fact that the army group of the Crown Prince of Bavaria has been called upon to find reserves for the support of the army group of the German Crown Prince. In spite of this the fighting of the last 24 hours has yielded practically nothing to the Germans. Indeed when General Foch suddenly counter-attacked, on Tuesday morning, and recaptured the long ridge, crowned with the villages of Mery and Belloy, driving the Germans back from the banks of the Aisne, it became clear that von Ludendorff was not holding his own much less advancing. Thus the position for the time being is essentially satisfactory. The awful hazard of the German High Command is gradually being lost. The ability of the Allied High Command and the heroism of the soldiers, Monsieur Clemenceau only yesterday assured the Senate, have obtained results by which the enemy, though employing enormous masses of troops, has only suffered consequently enormous casualties, with a minimum of loss to the Allies themselves.

The editors were met by a committee of prominent men and received by Mayor Martin Behrman of New Orleans in the forenoon, after which they were entertained at luncheon, when brief speeches were made by New Orleans public men and editors and responded to by the visitors.

Reassuring French View

Premier's Statement Justifies Confidence in Issue

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The French press states that the Senate received yesterday information from M. Clemenceau, the Premier, regarding the military situation of a most satisfactory character. The Premier gave detailed information as to the beginning and development of the battle and the present operations, which justify strong confidence as to the issue of the struggle.

M. Clemenceau pointed out that owing to the ability of the High Command and the heroism of the soldiers, results had been obtained with a minimum of loss, while the enemy, employing enormous masses of troops, had enormous casualties. The Premier also reported to the senators on the splendid manner in which the Americans were systematically sending up reinforcements.

British Air Report

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The official communication dealing with aviation issued on Wednesday evening says:

"Yesterday British airplanes assisted French aviators in a counter-attack on the western portion of the Noyon battle front by special patrols sent out to deal with German machines, as well as by vigorous and constant bombing of enemy trenches, gun positions and communications."

"A heavy machine-gun fire was directed from a low altitude upon hostile troops and transport throughout the same area."

"Ten German airplanes were destroyed during these operations and four were driven down out of control. We lost three machines. Two of our machines reported yesterday as missing have returned."

Germany to Take Men From Russia

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Germany is about to withdraw the bulk of her troops now in Russia for service on the western front, according to a statement in Maxim Gorky's newspaper, the *Petrograd Novaya Zhizn*, quoted by *The Daily News* correspondent at Stockholm.

The *Novaya Zhizn* claims to give the text of an intercepted dispatch sent by General Falkenhayn, formerly chief of the German general staff, in which he declares that the battles on the western front are critical and decisive, but that in order to insure definite victory and the end of the war the concentration of enormous forces will be necessary.

"In view of the fact that our troops on the Russian and Ukraine fronts have attained their objects," the dispatch continues, "and are now resting, the Emperor has instructed the general staff to take measures for the transportation to France of the majority of the German forces in White Russia, Ukraine and Great Russia, leaving there only small detachments necessary to maintain order."

The transportation, according to the message, was to be effected within seven days. Strong measures were to be taken against possible interference by employees of the Russian railways with troop movements.

Republican League's Appeal

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The *Havas Agency* publishes an appeal by the Left Republican League to the French people, proclaiming the certainty that the German armies will be broken against a steel wall, and asking the citizens to uphold the valorous soldiers in imitating them by showing inflexible will, a calm heart and a clear mind.

"We must neither disguise nor exaggerate the danger," says the appeal. "If it increases, so, too, will our indefatigable resolution increase. So it was with our fathers in '93 against

the whole of Europe combined, endangering the revolution and the future of all democracies by endangering France."

French Opinions on War

PARIS, France (Thursday).—From the unprecedented number of prisoners who surrendered without serious resistance, *L'Echo de Paris* infers that the morale of some of the German soldiers has been lowered.

Le Matin expresses a similar opinion, based on the exhaustion and the losses of the enemy.

If the Germans have still at their command numerous divisions, General Foch possesses the nucleus of units strong enough to face any possible new attack, says *L'Homme Libre*, M. Clemenceau's organ, in its review of the situation along the front southwest of Soissons.

Gustave Hervé, in his newspaper, *La Victoire*, undertakes to answer the question which he says reaches him from many readers. Why should the remainder of the western front be inactive while the Germans are making the greatest efforts, and why should not the British make a strong attack which would relieve the pressure on the French?

He points out that General Foch as Generalissimo disposes of all allied armies, British, American, French, Italian, Belgian and Portuguese. If he does not move the British forces, it is contended, it may be because there are still heavy concentrations of German reserves before the British front, and that the front must be held solidly. General Foch may also feel able with the French reserves to defeat the menace toward Paris.

"Our Generalissimo," M. Hervé concludes, "knows too well the vital importance, strategically and economically, of the capital to leave it to the mercy of any unfortunate chance."

New War Appropriation

LONDON, England (Thursday).—In the House of Commons on Tuesday next Andrew Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is expected to move a war appropriation of £500,000,000, making the total appropriations since the beginning of the war £7,342,000,000.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—The German official report made public on Wednesday says:

There have been artillery duels of varying intensity. The infantry activity has been limited to reconnoitering engagements.

Army of the German Crown Prince: Yesterday the hard fighting army of General von Hutier repulsed an expected counter-attack for the recapture of a group of hills southwest of Noyon, which was carried out in strength by several French divisions. The enemy was thrown back on the whole of the attack from Le Ploeyon to Antheuil with the heaviest losses. His armored cars, which were brought into action in great numbers are lying shot to pieces on the battlefield.

Between Mery and Belloy, where the enemy's assault was shattered by a counter-attack, bitter fighting lasted until nightfall. The west bank of the Oise, north of the point where the Matz runs into it, has been cleared of the enemy.

The number of prisoners brought in by the army has increased to more than 13,000.

The loss of the heights southwest of Noyon forced the enemy to evacuate his positions in Carlepoint Wood, on the east bank of the Oise. In close pursuit we followed the retreating enemy beyond Carlepoint and Caisnes and, fighting our way forward, reached a line running north of Bailly, through Tracy Leval to Nampel.

Obstinately and regardless of sacrifices, the enemy kept up his vain attacks northwest of Chateau Thierry. Several assaults here broke down with sanguinary losses.

Last night's report says:

There have been local engagements on the battlefields northwest of Noyon and south of the Aisne.

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The text of today's official statement reads:

"During last night the Germans did not renew their attacks between Montdidier and the region of Antheuil. French troops are consolidating their positions there. On the right wing of this battle field the French, by a counter-attack, hurled the enemy back to the north bank of the Matz River."

"East of the Oise the French have occupied their new positions on the heights of Croix Richard and Mellicoc."

"Hundreds of prisoners and many machine guns remain in the hands of the French."

"Violent combats continue between the Aisne River and Villers-Cotterets. The Germans have made progress as far as the ravine east of Laversine."

"After violent fighting the enemy has obtained a foothold in Couvres and St. Pierre-Aigle."

"The Germans made a violent attack on the front between Bouresches and Balloet Wood. American troops broke up the attack and inflicted serious losses upon the enemy, holding to all the gains which they had made."

The French War Office on Wednesday night issued the following statement:

An enemy raiding party last night attacked a British post in Aveluy wood, but was repulsed. The British carried out a successful raid in the Bouvelles region, capturing a few prisoners.

There was sporadic activity by the enemy artillery during the night in the region west of Lens.

Last night's report says:

The French troops carried out a successful raid last night in the neighborhood of Locre.

Nothing of special interest occurred during the day on the British front.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—"A successful daylight raid was carried out by us yesterday southeast of Arras," says today's War Office report. "Heavy casualties were inflicted upon the enemy. One hostile trench mortar

was brought back to our lines, and two others were destroyed. During the night local operations were undertaken by us successfully southwest of Merris and east of Dickebusch Lake."

"In the former sector our line has been advanced a short distance with little cost and a number of prisoners taken. In the latter area the French troops improved their positions in the neighborhood of the Ridge Wood, and captured thirty prisoners."

The British War Office issued the Between Montdidier and the Oise the enemy renewed his pressure during the day. On our left all his attempts to wrest from us our gains of yesterday failed.

We made progress in the region of Belloy Wood and St. Maur and took 400 additional prisoners, as well as numerous cannon and machine guns. On the front of St. Maurice-Antheuil there was no change.

On our right the Germans renewed their attacks along the Matz River. After several attempts which cost them heavy losses they succeeded in gaining a foothold on the south bank in the village of Mellicoc and on the heights of Croix Richard.

East of the Oise our troops on Monday carried out a withdrawal on the line of Bailly, Tracy Leval and west of Nampel under the protection of covering detachments who masked our movements to the enemy. In the region of the Haute Braye we repulsed an enemy attack and took prisoners.

South of the Aisne desperate engagements, in which the fighting was hand to hand, took place between the French and the enemy. Our troops offered spirited resistance to the attacks of the enemy, who made slight progress on the plateau west of the villages of Dommières and Cutry. All his efforts against Ambleny and St. Pierre Aigle failed.

"Eastern theater, June 11: There was sustained artillery activity on both sides west of the Vardar. The enemy attempted surprise attacks against our positions at Dobrudje and in the region west of Lake Ochrida, but these were repulsed."

"The operation on June 10 against Mount Kamla and Lena enabled us to reduce the salient in the enemy lines. The region occupied by us gave us extended observation facilities and assured the covering of the positions newly conquered by our troops on the heights of Ovravuz. This operation despite the difficulties of the ground, which is very mountainous, presenting summits 2000 meters in height, still covered with snow, met with vigorous opposition on the part of the enemy, whose resistance only met with defeat after hard hand-to-hand fighting. It was carried out with remarkable spirit by the French troops and Albanian contingents. The number of prisoners taken exceeded 225. Ten cannon, including several mortars, and important war matériel also were captured."

PLANS FOR FINNISH KINGDOM IN LANDTAG

HELSINGFORS, Finland (Wednesday).—The government proposal for an establishment of a new form of government has been delivered to the Landtag. It provides that Finland shall be an independent kingdom with a kingship hereditary in the male line.

The King may not, simultaneously, be the ruler of any other state. He shall have an absolute veto in matters affecting the alteration of the Constitution and land and sea traffic. In other matters his veto may be overruled by a two-thirds majority of the Landtag elected at a new election.

The King also is to be invested with broad powers regarding treaties with foreign states, but he may not begin an offensive war, or sign peace treaties, without the consent of the Landtag.

The proposed form of government appears to be based largely on the Swedish constitution of 1809.

Two agrarian senators have resigned because of opposition to a monarchical form of government. Two hundred anti-provincial members of the Young Finnish Party have published a manifesto favoring a monarchy.

AUSTRIA'S SECRET TREATY WITH UKRAINE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—According to the *Weser Zeitung's* Vienna correspondent, during a meeting of the parliamentary committee at the Polish Club, the existence was disclosed of a secret treaty with the Ukraine in which the Austrian Government agreed on the division of Galicia by the end of July at the latest.

The dispatch says the Austrian Government's attitude on the Polish question was sharply criticized. It was charged with not having fulfilled a single Polish demand.

Other German newspapers assert that the resolutions passed by the committee, one of which demanded the severance of relations with the government, were directed against the German national and political interests and render questionable a favorable issue for the old negotiations aiming at a rapprochement between the Germans and the Poles.

U-BOAT SINKS TWO MORE STEAMSHIPS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The story of how a German submarine captain kept his vessel on the surface for two days while transferring to the U-boat 80 tons of copper from the Norwegian steamship *Vindegen*, which was halted 120 miles off Cape Hatteras, was told yesterday by officers of the freighter. The *Vindegen's* crew and that of the *Hendrik Lund*, also a Norwegian, were brought to this port aboard the Danish steamship *Brosun*. The German commander, it was said, ordered both the ships' companies into their boats and sent the two vessels to the bottom with bombs.

ACHIEVEMENT OF COMMANDER RIZZO

How Two Italian Torpedo Boats Sank an Austrian Dreadnaught in the Adriatic Off the Coast of Dalmatia

VENICE, Italy (Wednesday).—(By the Associated Press).—Commander Rizzo, whose remarkable exploit in sinking an Austrian battleship in the Adriatic has thrilled Italy, tells a graphic story of the encounter in which he took part, and during which another Austrian battleship was either badly damaged or destroyed by another torpedo boat in charge of Commander Millazzo.

"I was on patrol about scout duty as usual off the Dalmatian coast near Pass Selvo, between the islands of Asinello and Premuda," Commander Rizzo said. "I had just finished my patrol, and, as it would soon be daylight, had turned for my base, when about 10 miles away I saw a great enveloping cloud of smoke. I thought at first it was a boat which had discovered me and was giving chase. I determined that the safest course was to turn back and get in before it got me."

"Anyway, I determined to make the best of a bad fix. After turning back, I said to my two crews of 10 men in each boat, 'Follow!' The Italian scout boats have been waiting for two years and the whole Italian navy has been trying to destroy Austrian ships for three years. Are you willing to risk all on a chance of obtaining glory and the country's gratitude?"

"To a man they answered 'yes.' "We were speeding back with our motors muffled when to my amazement I discovered two battleships surrounded by a number of destroyers which I later counted as 10. I assigned the second battleship to the other torpedo boat while I took the first."

"I slipped inside the line of destroyers between the third and fourth of these craft; I was not noticed in the light fog. The water was smooth and my torpedoes got off nicely. My first, with 500-pound charge, struck the first dreadnaught between the two funnels, while the second struck her just aft the second funnel. As the torpedoes exploded I saw the mighty ship tremble, two great fountains of water rose high in the air, and black smoke welled up from the rents in her side."

"Then I ran for it, escaping between the second and third destroyers in the line. I was discovered by the fourth destroyer, which gave chase at a distance of 150 yards and kept firing on me. I was too close, however, to be hit. Then I dropped a depth bomb such as is generally used against submarines. Fortunately for us, it exploded under the destroyer. I saw her leap into the air, turn sharply and then stop, giving up the chase and permitting us to escape. The other destroyers were busy trying to save the sailors on the dreadnaught."

ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—"The splendid exploit on the Italian coast is equivalent to a great naval battle won," says the *Ido Nazionale*, commenting on the achievement of Commander Rizzo. The newspaper believes that the two Austrian battleships torpedoed by the two torpedo boats under his command were lost.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB TO ECONIMIZE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Special opportunities for economy in the purchase of various household necessities are being offered members of the Business Women's Club by a recently organized committee on community buying. Under the chairmanship of Miss Mary E. Reed this committee is working out plans for purchase in large quantities at low prices and storage of some things. Eggs and waterglass were purchased sometime ago and distributed among members for home storage.

Large quantities of butter have been bought and stored at small rental for winter use. Attention is now being given to preserving, canning and pickling. Two plans are under consideration. One uses the club plant and sells to members at a slight advance over actual cost, to cover wear and tear on the plant. The other plan is for cooperation with some other institution such as South End House. Both involve wise purchase of the best articles at reasonable prices.

A picnic beach supper has been planned for Friday evening, June 21, at Phillips Beach with Miss Jean Cragin in charge.

On Tuesday evening, June 25, Miss Florence Maynard will give a talk at the clubhouse on "Vacation Photography."

ALLIED AND GERMAN VIEWS CONTRASTED

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—In an editorial today *The Times* alludes to the "deeply impressive" contrast between the recent speeches by the American Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, and the deliveries of General von Stein, the Prussian War Minister, Herr von Payer, the German Vice-Chancellor, and Baron Burián, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

The differences between the spokesmen for the Central Powers, *The Times* comments, give one vision of the world of the future, while the other "is a league of free peoples, based on those great, simple ideas of liberty, democracy and international law which are justly declared to be the foundation of England's moral greatness, and not of England's alone."

"They are shared to the full," continues the newspaper, "by that other

nation of English speech for which President Wilson and Mr. Lansing speak. Mr. Lansing repeats with telling force the familiar reasons why a reconciliation between the fundamental doctrines of Prussianism and those of democracy is impossible. The militarist creed defies force and would rule mankind by force. World domination was and is the central thought of Prussianism. That thought has been instilled into the Germans by their accredited instructors and pastors until it has filled them with 'insolent pride of blood' and 'an all-absorbing ambition to prove themselves supermen' chosen by Providence to dominate us."

"America has learned that the only way to exorcise from the German people the evil spirit which possesses them is to prove conclusively that they are physically unable to fasten their yoke upon the world. That proof can be given only by the decisive defeat of the Kaiser's armies."

VIENNA PRESS AND THE TZECHO-SLOVAKS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—Judging from press comment telegraphed here from Vienna, the leading papers there interpret the official announcement regarding the decision of the Versailles conference as an abandonment of the Tzecho-Slovak war aims by the Entente nations. The *Fremdenblatt* says:

"Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando thought it best at this time to pour water into the wine which the Rome conference of traitors had stirred up."

The *Neue Freie Presse* argues that the descent from liberation to mere sympathy means a bitter disappointment to the Tzecho-Slovak. "In moving away from the southern Slavs," the newspaper says, "the Entente renounces the idea of regulating the future of the Balkans according to its pleasure."

The Reichstag terms the Versailles decision, "A phrase which does not bind the Entente to anything."

The decision referred to was reached at the Supreme War Council at Versailles last week. The text of this decision has not as yet been made public. Upon his return to London, however, the British Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, said:

"The declaration agreed to by the British, French and Italian Premiers brings the defined policy of the European powers into harmony with that of the United States on two very important points, namely, concerning Poland and the Tzecho-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slav peoples."

The "Rome conference of traitors" referred to in the dispatch was the meeting held at Rome by the Congress of Oppressed Races of Austria-Hungary in April.

ALLIES RELY ON JAPAN FOR AID IF NECESSARY

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—(via Ottawa).—Speaking at a luncheon in the House of Commons today before the Japanese Ambassador and delegates attending the International Parliamentary and Commercial Congress, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declared that Great Britain and Japan in the war had no difference of opinion, no divergence of aims and no ulterior designs which either was not willing to confess to the other. This was the basis of true national confidence.

The Anglo-Japanese alliance, which had done so much for peace and the advancement of the world, said the Secretary, would be a rich fruit of future friendship for the higher interests which would be in the East. He was sure that if the exigencies of the conflict required a call upon the Allies to make fresh efforts Japan would, as she always had done, live up to her full obligations.

German methods of trade were part of her policy of world domination, said Mr. Balfour, and this made them more dangerous than mere trade rivalry, to which Great Britain had never objected. Germany was trying to use her manufacturing power virtually to enslave the rest of the world. That was the problem which must be met and solved.

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PRUSSIAN SUFFRAGE BILL

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—The Lower House of the Prussian Diet has adopted the fourth reading of the Suffrage Bill, including a provision for proportional representation of the mixed language districts of the eastern provinces, according to advices received here from Berlin. The House also passed bills settling the composition of the Upper House and providing for a revision of the constitution. The latter bill included a proposal of the majority parties by which revision of the constitution can only be decided by a two-fourths majority. The Progressives, Poles and Social Democrats voted against the bill.

CIPHER CODES PERMITTED
MOSCOW, Russia, June 1.—(By the Associated Press).—An order issued by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Tchitcherin, rescinds the prohibition upon the use of cipher codes by the allied consuls at Vladivostok, Irkutsk and other Russian cities. They may now communicate with their respective embassies at Vologda and their home governments in code.

ENLARGING NAVAL GROUNDS
WASHINGTON, D. C.—To enlarge the naval grounds at Indian Head, Md., and the auxiliary proving grounds just across the Potomac River in Virginia, President Wilson today commanded 2000 acres of land and placed it under the control of the Secretary of the Navy.

BRAZIL HAS FOOD CONTROLLER

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—A food controller has been appointed to supervise exports because of depleted stocks of some commodities.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted to favor, 12.
Number that have voted against, 1.
Number that have yet to vote, 35.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 24.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 3.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 15.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.
ARIZONA—May 24.
State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 18, 1924):
LOUISIANA—May 23.

IRELAND MAIN FOOD SOURCE OF BRITAIN

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—"With a view to encouraging the Irish agriculturist and to bring home to him the part he is playing, and can still further play, in food production and with the object of making better known in Great Britain the place Ireland is taking as a supplier of food for the British population and the allied armies, the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland has issued a statement which gives some remarkable figures."

Ireland's production of food, including especially her supply of food to Great Britain, has for several years past been growing, until the supply from Ireland has become the most important in quantity and character arriving in Great Britain from any country in the world, according to the report. Since the war that supply has been fully maintained.

Ireland grows more food for Great Britain than for herself, even proportionately to her population. She is in an increasing degree an essential base not only for the British food supply, but for British agriculture. Meat raising and dairying Ireland produces 49 per cent of the cattle and 30 per cent of the pigs of the United Kingdom.

Within three months in 1917 a total new area of 657,00

SPAIN, MOROCCO AND RAISULI

Question Raised as to Why Madrid Government Has Not Courage to Break With Notorious Brigand in German Pay

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on June 12.

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—It is one of the ironies or humors of the present situation as between Spain and Morocco, fraught as it is with possibilities of the most dangerous kind, and that not to Spain alone, that while in the foremost ministerial organs in Madrid there is never a word of reference to the Spanish difficulties in their own zone in North Africa or to anything that is going on there, news is often given of things that are happening, or supposed to be happening, in the neighboring French zone. Recently particulars have been printed of alleged insurrections in this zone, and the statement that the Moorish tribes are everywhere up in arms against the French troops, who, it is said, have been maintaining their positions with extreme difficulty.

Apart from the circumstance that it is considered in some quarters to be doubtful policy—to put it on the lowest grounds—to circulate statements concerning the French in Morocco, which on the face of them do not appear to be of a very encouraging character, when nothing is said about the proceedings in the Spanish quarter, there are two other points to consider. One is that it is known that these statements come direct from a German source, and the other that if there is trouble in the French zone then Spain is indirectly responsible for it, inasmuch as this trouble is largely engineered by Raisuli, who is in the service of Spain, or at least is supposed to be. At this moment, he is, without doubt, by far the most heavily recompensed servant on the roll of Spanish administration in Spain or anywhere else. That is a remarkable fact, and the more remarkable for the circumstance that at the same time Raisuli is clearly in the pay of Germany, in a continual association with the German agents, and beyond all doubt is engaged in an enterprise which has for its main object the creation of extreme difficulties for France in Morocco. With Spain closely involved, this might have a repercussion of an extremely important character on the war and the international situation. It is in this light that all news of proceedings in Morocco, whether in the French or Spanish zones, must be carefully considered.

It is right to add that these newspapers do France the justice to insert the official and semi-official denials that come from Paris, and which are obviously close to truth and fact. One such official denial of a very interesting character has just been published here as follows: "The German press unceasingly repeats that Morocco is in open insurrection and that the French only maintain themselves there with extreme difficulty and at the cost of cruel sacrifices. As a matter of fact, the Germans have increased their efforts to bring about such a result, but the truth is that they have not been able to achieve their objects, and it appears that they have taken their money and then done nothing but make demonstrations which have been quite without any consequence against the French troops in occupation. During the second half of the month of April only two small police operations were reported, which did not cost the French more than 70 men in killed and wounded, the majority of them Senegalese; and these have yielded as the result of the important submission of the tribes of Aboudriss, Noghassa and Oulad Hadjaz, which has secured the continuity of communications between Fez and Taza. On the other hand, a sanitary corps from Marrakech has made a push forward. This mobile corps, starting out from Marrakech, crossed the Grand Atlas and went down into the valley of the Ouedus, making investigations, passing through the villages and sometimes remaining a short while to assist the natives in various ways, who received them very well."

There will be surprise in many quarters if the position of General Jordana, the Spanish High Commander, is not again brought into public discussion in governmental and political circles in Madrid at an early date, despite the ministerial attempt to close the subject by a brief expression of confidence in the general. It is known that the latter still feels that his position is becoming too difficult for him to hold, and that he himself believes that there must be some radical changes in the whole system of the Spanish administration, and that the policy he has been furthering on behalf of the home government now presents difficulties of the gravest character. But apart from General Jordana's own views in this matter, it is in the highest degree unlikely that the fast increasing number of critics of Spanish policy in Morocco will be content to be shut down by the brief expression of a council of ministers that all is well with the High Commissioner and his works, and the insinuation that the agitators emanate only from political discontents and persons who have a grudge against the Resident General.

This is not the first time that the question of relieving him has been discussed. At the beginning of the present year there was much gossip about the possibility. At that time General Jordana was back in Spain, and it was rumored that he would not return. Señor García Prieto, who was then Prime Minister, took occasion to deny the report and said that the gen-



King George and Queen Mary at review

Watch march past of American troops outside Buckingham Palace

LONDON'S WELCOME TO AMERICAN TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There was no doubt of London's welcome to the American regiment led through its streets recently by Colonel Whitman. Londoners, it should be remembered, are not given to any excessive display of enthusiasm at any time, although they feel none the less deeply on that account, but on this occasion their cheers were frequent and unrestrained. Each separate battalion was given its fair share of the applause and every excuse for a cheer was taken. And when Old Glory and the regimental colors went by men not only cheered but raised their hats—a significant tribute in a country where this honoring of flags is not a matter of routine.

Each vantage point on the route had its special gathering, but naturally the largest crowd of all gathered along the sweep of roads about the Victoria Memorial at the end of the Mall and around Buckingham Palace, at the gates of which King George was to take the salute. Here people had secured themselves good positions as early as 10 o'clock, although the marchers were not due at this point until somewhere about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. By 12 noon the white base and steps of the Victoria Memorial

ace courtyard and engaged themselves in picking out from the little crowd which by and by emerged from the palace, the King and Queen and other personages.

Eventually, led by His Majesty and Queen Alexandra, the little group, with whom was Major-General Biddle of the United States Army, moved toward the great gates which lead out to the Mall and to Buckingham Palace Road and Constitution Hill to right and left respectively, and at the same time distant cheering heralded the approach of Colonel Whitman's men. A moment later and they were sweeping past the King—conveyed in brotherly fashion by officers of the Scots Guards—line upon line of khaki relieved only by the white leggings which American soldiers wear. The eyes left of the marchers was a tribute to their good discipline. This was their first day in London, their first opportunity of seeing the King, but the eyes left was not a stare but the genuine military article. Only a few minutes were taken up with the whole ceremony, some veterans of the Civil War bringing up the rear of the procession got a special cheer to themselves and a special salute from His Majesty and the ceremony was over.

Undoubtedly Londoners were greatly pleased with their "cousins." The march was very much on the same lines as that of last year, but these men were the new army of America, corresponding to the British students,



WINDSOR CASTLE.

Soldiers of the United States, the people of the British Isles welcome you on your way to take your stand beside the armies of many Nations now fighting in the Old World the great battle for human freedom. The Allies will gain new hearts & spirit in your company. I wish that I could shake the hand of each one of you & bid you God speed on your mission.

George R. S.

April 1918.

British official photograph from Underwood & Underwood

King George's letter of welcome to American troops

were black with people among whom American soldiers and sailors were conspicuous, while borne on the shoulders of someone a little boy held high the Stars and Stripes.

As on the similar occasion of last year it was a perfect day. On either side of the Memorial the circle of green trees glistened in the sun or further back merged in the haze. A hot sun gradually warmed up the cold air as the day wore on, but during the greater part of the march conditions were as pleasant for the American soldiers as might be. While they waited, Londoners about the palace watched with that interest which never abates in them, the posting of the troops on the route and the maneuvering of the guard of honor, constituted from the Coldstream Guards. Later they cheered Queen Alexandra as she drove into the pal-

AUSTRALIA AND ITS RECRUITING

Leaders of All Political Parties Unite in Appeal for Volunteers, Following Adjustment of Labor Grievances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Called in conference in the "gravest crisis in the war, leaders of all political parties spent several days in Federal Government House debating the best means of obtaining unity so that adequate reinforcements might be sent to the front. The full deliberations are shown in the report formally laid on the table of the Federal Parliament in the first week in May.

As already recorded the following resolution stands as the direct achievement of the conference:

"That this conference, meeting at a time of unparalleled emergency, resolves to make all possible efforts to avert defeat at the hands of German militarism, and urges the people of Australia to unite in a whole-hearted effort to secure the necessary reinforcements under the voluntary system."

This resolution was really a compromise, proposed by Mr. H. S. W. Lawson, the Victorian Premier, and enabled the vote to be unanimous. In itself the resolution means little, but it is the effect of the conference on those taking part which will undoubtedly benefit the Commonwealth and go far to heal bitterness. Labor had been smarting under many grievances, among others its feeling that the War Precautions Act was being used as a political weapon and that the censorship had fallen to party uses; this feeling had been fostered by the many prosecutions, the great majority of which failed. The recruiting conference offered a unique opportunity for uncovering resentment and for mutual explanations. Upon both parties lay the compelling pressure of crisis and the result was a promise of readjustment. As a result of secret information laid before the conference, Senator Gardiner, one of the foremost labor leaders, declared that he was prepared to go back to the unions and tell them that the nation was in such a grave position that it must have recruits.

The most important fact contained in the report of the conference is the granting of portion of the labor demands made by Mr. Frank Tudor, leader of the Federal Opposition, as "vital to necessary to secure harmony and unity of effort." The demands and decision regarding them are as follows:

"1. That there should be a definite pronouncement by the government that conscription has been finally abandoned."

The Prime Minister, Mr. W. M. Hughes, said that the government accepted the twice-given verdict of the people unreservedly, and had nailed voluntarism to the mast. The Ministry had definitely abandoned conscription without any reservation.

"2. That there shall be no economic conscription in public or private employ."

This was agreed to by the Federal Ministry and the Conference.

"3. Registration of unions de-registered, and restoration to unions of their former status, restoration to their employment of victimized unionists, abolition of bogus unions and bureaux set up in connection therewith."

Mr. Hughes announced that he was

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authorized to say that the New South Wales Government would reregister the unions by special act, members of old and new unions to have equal opportunities for employment. This promise practically meant the restoration of industrial affairs in New South Wales to their pre-strike condition, with the exception of the proviso for equality of opportunity.

"4. (a) Repeal of all war precautions regulations not vital to the conduct of the war, and a government guarantee against their reenactment; (b) abolition of press censorship and limitation upon free speech, except as relating to military news of advantage to the enemy; (c) cessation of political and industrial prosecutions under the War Precautions Act; (d) the immediate release of all persons—not guilty of criminal offenses—imprisoned in connection with conscription, peace propaganda, recruiting, and the recent industrial troubles; (e) refund of fines and costs in connection with all industrial and political prosecutions during the war period."

The Federal Ministry informed the conference that it would agree: (a) To consider the repeal of all war regulations not vital to the war, the labor representatives to say which regulations they objected to; (b) to permit free speech, except statements of advantage to the enemy or prejudicial to the Allies or recruiting; the press conference would, it was anticipated, arrive at a modus vivendi as far as the press was concerned; (c) that the War Precautions Act would not be used for political and industrial prosecutions; (d) that persons in prison on questions arising out of the referendum campaign or the last general strike would be released; (e) that outstanding penalties would be abandoned.

Discussion took place on the regulations directed against Sinn Fein, a New South Wales delegate stating that sectarian influences were opposed to it because it was made up chiefly of Roman Catholics.

Finally the Prime Minister promised that if it could be shown that the Sinn Fein movement had no relation to the war, and was not intended to retard recruiting or hampering the government in its conduct of the war, the regulation would be repealed. The government would consider the particular portion of the regulation objected to with a view—without impairing it so far as it was directed against rebel societies—of seeing whether some way could not be found of promoting unity.

The clearing up of such a large proportion of the list of labor grievances was undoubtedly the most gratifying and important achievement of the Conference, and the revival in recruiting and the changed attitude of some at least of the labor leaders may be considered as due in part to the agreement recorded above. Incidentally it may be added that Mr. W. A. Watt, the acting Prime Minister, has declared his intention to honor the Ministry's promises broadly and fairly.

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO REPORT DISLOYALTY

"Your patriotic duty: To report disloyal acts, seditious utterances and any information relative to attempts to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, 45 Milk Street, Boston."

The foregoing is a statement intended for all loyal citizens of the United States, printed day by day in these columns at the request of George F. Kelleher, division superintendent of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, for Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—His Majesty the King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the president of the Board of Trade, to award the silver medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to Mr. Aristotelis Surbanos, chief officer; Mr. Apostolos Christodoulos, third officer; Nicolas Asanis, boatswain; Evangelos Vergotis, seaman, and Constantinos Anagnu, fireman of the Greek steamship Panaghi Vagliano, of Argostoli, in recognition of their services in rescuing a shipwrecked British crew in the North Atlantic Ocean on Jan. 28, 1917. In addition, the Board of Trade have awarded pieces of plate to Capt. Panaghi Halkiopolis, master of the Panaghi Vagliano, Mr. Surbanos and Mr. Christodoulos, and the sum of £3 each to Asanis, Vergotis and Anagnu.



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LETTERS

How the Swifts Figure Beef Cost
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
In the May 17 issue of The Christian Science Monitor is published an article prepared by its western representative, in which the method of figuring dressed costs of meats in use in packing establishments is referred to as being largely guess work.

It is true that the slaughtering of animals and the preparation of the numerous products is a very complex process. The figuring of costs is complicated by the numerous by-products, some of which are in process for 30 to 60 days. It has been contended by some critics that because it was not possible to get a cost on beef at the time of slaughter that would take into account the value obtained for the by-products at time of sale, that the costs were unreliable and worthless. We do not agree with that view. We contend that it is improper to consider speculative values in the costs, and that is what we would be doing were we to attempt to estimate what the various by-products will sell for when put on the market.

The only proper method, as we see it, is to allow for the by-products at full market values in effect at the time of slaughter. That is the basis on which our dressed costs are derived.

It should be understood, though, that the differences between the values allowed on the by-products and the final proceeds is charged or credited, as the case may be, to the cattle section profit and loss account.

The figures we publish representing our 1917 operations in the beef section of our business, and which show a profit of \$1.29, therefore, include the proceeds of every product obtained from cattle.

These figures are authentic and there is absolutely no guess work about them.

The 1917 figures referred to show that—

The average cost per animal was \$34.45
The average expense of dressing, selling and freight..... 7.22
The average profit..... 1.29

The beef sold for..... \$39.94

The by-products brought..... \$24.09

To put it another way: the beef sold for \$15.48 per carcass less than was paid for the live animal. That demonstrates the importance of the efficient utilization of the by-products, and shows that it is the great factor in reducing that cost of meat.

(Signed) SWIFT & COMPANY,
Per O. V. E. Matthews, Commercial Research Department,
Chicago, May 28, 1918.

SULPHURIC ACID ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An order of the Minister of Munitions dated May 19 substitutes, as from June 1, new maximum prices for sulphuric acid in place of those specified in a previous order dated May 29, 1917. All applications in reference to the order should be made to the Director of Acid Supplies, Ministry of Munitions, Dept. of Explosives Supply, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S. W. 1.

SIRUP AND MOLASSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The royal commission on the sugar supply gives notice that, pending the fixing of definite prices for molasses (which is still under consideration), no molasses should be sold at a price in excess of that fixed for sirup in bulk, viz. 60s. per cwt. ex refinery or ex wharf. The price eventually to be prescribed will no doubt be considerably below that level.

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A large part of culinary success lies in making things look appetizing. You can make many delicious salads—as delightful in appearance as they are appealing to the taste—from left-over vegetables by combining them with Knox Sparkling Gelatine. Try the recipe given below. There are more than a hundred other appetizing suggestions for war-time dishes in Mrs. Knox's new book "Food Economy." You should have it. Send us your grocery's name and address and a free copy will be sent to you.

Jellied Vegetable Salad.

Soak one envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine in one-half cup cold water ten minutes. Add one-half cup vinegar, two cups boiling water, one-half cup sugar and one teaspoonful salt. Strain, and when mixture begins to thicken, add any left-over vegetables on hand, such as string beans, peas, beets, chopped cabbage, a few stalks of celery, a little cucumber or pepper. Turn into a mold first dipped in cold water and chill. May be served with or without mayonnaise and lettuce.

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SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS IN AUSTRIA

Staff Correspondent of Vienna
Paper Tells of Conditions in the Dual Monarchy—Political Situation Critical

Service of the United Press Associations
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)—The growing seriousness of the food and political situation in Austria-Hungary was revealed to the writer today by an Austrian newspaperman, the staff correspondent of the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung.

"The situation in Austria-Hungary is again very serious," he said. "The food situation is always worse than it is in Germany. The Austrian Government, under pressure of the January strikes, gave the workmen many food promises. None of these were fulfilled. They were given expectation of food from Ukraine, which, in view of the increasing revolts against the Central Empires and General Skoropadsky, is no more than a problem. Germany is relying so little on this that she has reduced the daily bread ration from 200 to 160 grams. The price of flour in Austria is now 14 francs a kilogram. Butter is 40 francs a kilogram. Vienna's population is not getting over 35 per cent of its normal rations. The Mayor recently demanded that the government act immediately to prevent the most serious consequences.

"The political situation is likewise critical, as a result of publication of Emperor Karl's letters. The meeting of the Reichsrath has been postponed indefinitely. The movement of the Serbians, Croats and Slovaks for secession from Austria and unification in a single nation is growing rapidly. "Recently there was a severe battle between the Germans and the Slovaks in Vienna. There are the most serious disturbances at Ljubljana. The Bohemians are demanding complete independence. The Austrian Socialists are talking in strong language, but there is no hope of peace. Germany refuses to listen to a democratic peace.

"The Reichsrath is afraid of the demands of the people for strong action against war profiteers, the agrarians and the capitalists, and a fair division of the coming harvest. But, above all, the Reichsrath is afraid of its own debates on war, peace and political events, and the connection between the letter from the Emperor to Prince Sixtus, with the retirement of Count Czernin.

"It is only with the shadows of reform that the government seeks to conciliate the population of Bohemia. Simultaneously, however, new repressive measures have been introduced in the Southern Slav provinces, as a concession to the German Nationalists. The latter are carrying out the instructions and policy of the Pan-Germans, who demand continuation of the war.

"Austria is again in the clutches of Germany, due to no small measure to the traitorous attitude of the followers of Philip Scheideemann (leader of the German Majority Socialists) who refuse to support the revolutionary movement in Austria.

"Likewise, the demagogic recklessness of the Bolsheviks, who concluded a separate peace at the moment of the greatest upheaval in Austria, strengthened Austro-German imperialism and surrendered the democratic elements into the hands of the military."

Peace Negotiations Demanded

LONDON, England (Thursday)—(British Admiralty per Wireless Press)—In a recent memorandum issued by the Austrian Men's Democratic League, the immediate opening of peace negotiations in a neutral country is demanded.

MINISTER CHARGED WITH DISLOYAL TALK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—In consequence of alleged unpatriotic statements made by the Rev. Charles F. Dole, pastor emeritus of Jamaica Unitarian Church, Boston, in a sermon preached last Sunday before a congregation in the Independent Christian Church (Universalist) in Gloucester, Mr. Dole has received a letter from the chairman of the church trustees, asking him to cancel an engagement to preach at the same church next Sunday.

Mr. Dole, who states that the action has been taken in consequence of the pressure of people who did not hear his precise words, and who misunderstood their meaning, has replied to the chairman, denying that he made any unpatriotic utterances.

Residents of Gloucester who heard the sermon of Dr. Dole said that while they could find in it no utterance that could be characterized as actually unpatriotic, they objected to the general tone of the entire address, which they said was surely not in keeping with the spirit of the times. It was this that led the Mayor of Gloucester to present the matter to the Committee on Public Service.

PATRIOTIC SCRAP-BOOKS INSPECTED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Happy in having turned out something as a product of their own initiative, the teachers have had very little to do with it. The 45 English divisions of the three lower classes in the Dorchester High School exhibited "Patriotic Scrap-books" for mutual inspection and enjoyment Wednesday afternoon. Each division had made itself responsible for one pasted publication. During the display it was generally

agreed that the finished results gave no little evidence of artistic skill and originality. The arrangement and selection of pictures, photographs and cartoons, the cover designs, original poems and stories, and the various phases of patriotic appeal were so carefully organized and forcefully manifested as to bring many a comment. And the enthusiasm that had characterized the preparation of the scrapbooks made itself known at the exhibition.

WATER RESOURCES MEASURE DEBATED

(Continued from page one)

any man could advance such a proposition as the member from Lexington. He told of the buying up of 20,000 acres in single tracts in Berkshire County by rich people from New York in order to establish game preserves. Such a policy cannot be tolerated. As to water power, every development has been by dollar patriots. Capitalists have taken away the rights of the people in the Connecticut River. For fifty years the Merrimack River has been harnessed by men who have not paid a dollar for it. This has resulted in heavy burdens on the public, which has lost the use of its own property. After the war there will be thorough reorganization of the financial system and the people will retain control of their own property. The people will get their own.

Mr. Hobbs of Worcester, said, in behalf of the committee, that ideas of private ownership were undergoing radical change owing to the war. If a man lets his land lie idle when it is needed to produce war food, the people have a right to say that the owner has no right to let it lie idle, but to compel him to use his land so it will serve the public.

Development of water power is becoming of high importance in connection with the use of electricity and cities are selling the power from the overflow of their water systems. This year the right has been given to Springfield and the metropolitan water system has enjoyed the right for years. It is said that the undeveloped water power in the State equals 200,000 horsepower. It is desirable to broaden the Constitution, in these days of difficulty in getting sufficient fuel and light, and give the Legislature power to act.

The convention accepted an adverse report on a resolution relating to the inspection of certain private institutions.

An order to require 50 delegates, instead of 40, to join in a call of the roll, offered by Delegate Underhill of Somerville, went to the Rules Committee.

IMPORT DUTY ON RAW SILK IS URGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An import duty on raw silk to meet the anticipated competition from Japan was urged before the House Ways and Means Committee today, in the hearing on the new revenue bill, by J. A. Schwarzman of New York, representing American silk manufacturing. Complete free trade between the United States and Japan would kill industries in this country, he said.

Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay of Columbia University asked that the new revenue bill contain an exemption for requests or legacies to colleges.

SUSPENSION OF MAIL RATES DEMANDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Demand for suspension of the increased second class publishers' mail rates, which became effective July 1, prompted Chairman Simmons today to call a meeting of the Senate Finance Committee for tomorrow, although, he said, he was convinced it would be impossible to pass a resolution suspending the increases. Some senators have been urging action to suspend the rates, but Senator Simmons said consultation with House leaders indicated that a suspension resolution would be defeated.

TURKS AND BULGARS KILLING OFF GREEKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Greek Legation has been informed by the Prisoners' Bureau at Geneva that less than 200 of 20,000 Greeks taken out of eastern Macedonia by Turks and Bulgars are still alive. The legation has received from Athens advices showing that the Turks are making systematic efforts to wipe out the Greeks in eastern Macedonia and that in the northern provinces the Bulgars are doing the same thing.

NEW GERMAN MOVEMENT

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Germans in the Ukraine began a new movement eastward on June 10, according to the Russian Government wireless dispatch. The Foreign Minister, Mr. Tchicherin, has instructed Ambassador Joffe to complain about the movement, which is on a width of one hundred versts on the Valukki Shukovka station front, south of Moscow. It is charged that the movement is in violation of the line of demarcation agreed upon by the German Government. The Germans are asked to retire to their old positions.

MISSOURI PACIFIC ELECTION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Harry Bronner was elected president of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company today to succeed B. F. Bush, who resigned because of his appointment as regional director of railroads for the southwestern district. Mr. Bronner was chosen chairman of the Finance Committee. Finley J. Shepard was re-elected vice-president.

U-BOAT REPORTS ALL UNFOUNDED

Rear Admiral Wood Says Not a Report of Presence of Enemy Submarine in New England Waters Has Been Confirmed

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—That ship owners are now experiencing great difficulty in procuring crews, and that other maritime interests are suffering financial loss owing to unfounded rumors regarding the presence of enemy submarines in local waters, is the statement made today by Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commandant of the first naval district, who has asked that undue publicity of reports that shipping has been held up be withheld, for invariably a close investigation reveals the fact that they have had their basis in a discredited schooner which has been taken for an enemy craft.

Rear Admiral Wood, in a statement given out, says: "The submarine activities along the Atlantic Coast have caused so small amount of uneasiness on the part of the navy, the army, and the people as a whole; especially those who are engaged or interested in coastwise shipping.

"Since the receipt of submarine warnings, every available means at the disposal of the commandant of the first naval district has been utilized to detect, discover or destroy any enemy submarine which might appear in these waters. The unusual activity of sea and air patrol craft has usually been productive of a great many reports, rumors and surmises. It is, however, a positive fact that up to now, not one single report of the presence of any enemy submarine in these waters has been confirmed. Whenever reports have been received, every possible precaution has been taken for the safety of lives and property.

"In several instances passenger steamers and cargo carriers have been held in port or turned back to port until opportunity has been given to investigate the circumstances, after which the steamers have been permitted to proceed. The navy organization of the first naval district is in the closest touch with all parts of the New England coast with a communication and patrol system, which is adequate in every respect to gather and verify all suspicious circumstances, and with that information is in a position to determine what appears to be the safe procedure for shipping.

"The paramount question in the absence of submarines before New England today is the coal supply, and it is obvious that this supply is dependent on water shipment. The importance of ample coal supply cannot be overstated. On that supply depend not only the comfort and possibly the lives of residents, but the continuous operation of hundreds of manufacturing plants in which clothing, supplies, and the very ammunition itself with which our troops expect to fight, is being produced.

"To unnecessarily alarm the people, especially those engaged in shipping, by the publication of unconfirmed rumors of enemy activities, or the repeated reference to the closing of New England ports, even accurate accounts of the turning back of steamers from their routes, tends toward slowing up the movement of coastwise tonnage. Undue publicity of the fact that shipping was held up for a short period, spreads broadcast the false impression that some danger is imminent, when, as a matter of fact, some person has probably mistaken a discredited schooner for a submarine. Such publicity contributes indirectly to the success of the enemy submarine campaign, which was planned to slow up our traffic."

PROTEST ON PIRATING SENT TO ARGENTINA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States has sent a note to Argentina calling attention to the pirating of American trade marks and asking the South American Republic to take steps to stop the practice. German firms especially, it was said today, had been registering American trade marks in Argentina, which under the laws of that country gives them the ownership of the symbols and consequently enables them to reap the benefit of the reputation built up by firms here. Quantities of inferior imitations of American goods have been put on the South American markets.

RECORD IN PILE DRIVING CLAIMED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A new world's record in pile-driving, namely the driving of 220 piles, totaling 14,260 lineal feet, in nine hours and five minutes, was claimed today by the Arthur McMullen Company, contractors of this city, on behalf of Edward Burrell, a foreman, and his crew of veteran shipbuilders.

The feat was accomplished at the Hog Island Ship Yard, Philadelphia, yesterday, and represents one pile driven full length into the ground about every two and one-half minutes. One hundred sixty-five piles in nine hours is declared to be the best previously recorded.

COTTON COMPRESSION RULES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No drastic changes in rules governing compression of cotton would be made this year by the Railroad Administration, it was said today, despite urgent suggestion of the War Industries Board that compression to about 33 pounds per cubic foot be required.

BARON BURIAN'S VISIT

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—An official statement issued today by the German Government, referring to

the visit to Berlin of Baron Burián, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, says that he had an opportunity of having detailed discussions with the leading statesmen of Germany of all the problems at present prominent. The statement adds:

"The spirit of mutual friendly confidence which characterized the negotiation justifies the expectation that when, as agreed upon, further negotiations shortly take place, the questions under discussion will be further elucidated and will finally be solved in a manner satisfactory to all."

STORAGE HOLDINGS FIRST OF JUNE

Increase Reported in Dairy Products, Eggs, Poultry and Most Classes of Meat

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Increase in storage holding of almost all classes of meats, dairy products, eggs and poultry are shown in the monthly report of the Department of Agriculture for June 1, as compared with a year ago. Holdings were:

Frozen beef, 201,663,287 pounds, an increase of 91.7 per cent; cured beef, 25,269,761 pounds, decrease 21.3 per cent; frozen lamb and mutton, 4,217,279 pounds, increase 13.0 per cent; frozen pork, 133,444,059 pounds, increase 64.9 per cent; dry salt pork, 483,697,963 pounds, increase 125.9 per cent; sweet pickled pork, 393,357,278 pounds, decrease 3.1 per cent; lard, 105,760,523 pounds, increase 43.1 per cent; all poultry, 18,905,832 pounds, decrease 81.8 per cent. Creamery butter, 3,303,642 pounds, increase 58.3 per cent. American cheese, 22,539,745 pounds, increase 70.1 per cent. Case eggs, 5,506,215 cases, increase 11.1 per cent; frozen eggs, 111,543,187 pounds, increase 45.3 per cent.

People Asked to Cut Down on Beef

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To meet the needs of the American and allied armies and the civilian populations of France, Great Britain and Italy, the American people are asked by the Food Administration to place themselves on a limited beef allowance from now until Sept. 15. Householders are requested not "under any circumstances" to buy more than one and one-quarter pounds of clear beef weekly, or one and one-half pounds, including the bone, for each person in the household.

DRAFT RESISTANCE ADVICE ADMITTED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William A. van Amburgh, treasurer of the International Bible Students Association, and other allied "Russellite" organizations, admitted having written letters counseling draft resistance even to the point of imprisonment while testifying today at the trial of himself, Joseph Rutherford and others for alleged Espionage Act violation. "Do you concur in the opinion of Clayton J. Woodworth, expressed yesterday, that the ministers of the gospel today are the worst collection of hypocrites on the face of the earth?" Van Amburgh was asked.

GERMAN CONDITIONS REVEALED

Service of the United Press Associations
LONDON, England (Thursday)—(British Admiralty wireless press)—The Allies have come into the possession of letters, through various sources, which show that in spite of German official announcements, the burden of the war is so heavy that the workers are anxious for peace.

"We hope that peace will come soon," writes a Berlin man, "for if the war lasts much longer, then the people here will make peace. Twice already there have been small riots. For the poor there is so little food that they can hardly live, and the rich people have stores laid up for years."

PHILLIPS ANDOVER

ANDOVER, Mass.—Military maneuvers by the Phillips Andover regiment R. O. T. C., under the direction of Maj. R. N. Davy of the Canadian Army, featured the annual class day exercises of Phillips Andover Academy today. Tribute was paid to Schuyler Lee of Philadelphia and Julius F. Seelye of North Conway, N. H., members of the class who went into military service.

PUBLICITY FUND ASKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A formal request for an appropriation of \$2,098,000 to conduct the Committee on Public Information for the next fiscal year was submitted to Congress today by Secretary McAdoo. Heretofore the committee's expenses have been paid from the President's \$100,000,000 Emergency War Fund.

NAME RED CROSS COMMISSIONER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Frank M. Chapman of Englewood, N. J., has been appointed Red Cross Commissioner to South and Central American countries. He will leave soon for South America, and after a tour of the continent will visit Central America to explain the workings of the Red Cross and to arouse interest in its work.

LEGATION SECRETARY ON BOND

Service of the United Press Associations
DALLAS, Tex.—Silliman Evans, formerly secretary of the United States legation at Copenhagen, charged with violation of the customs regulations, in connection with the alleged Russian crown jewels case, was released today on \$5000 bond pending preliminary hearing set for June 24.

LABOR FEDERATION RESOLUTION

Service of the United Press Associations
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Resolutions were adopted today by the American Federation of Labor, in convention here, asking the United States Government to take over the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies to avert a strike of telegraph operators.

SMITH PRESIDENT TAKES HIS OFFICE

Formal Inauguration of New Head of College Is One of the Chief Features of the Commencement Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Inauguration of William Allan Neilson today as president of Smith College was the principal feature of the commencement season of the college. The inaugural exercises were followed by a luncheon, and the program for the rest of the day included a concert in the afternoon and the president's reception this evening, at which the president and Mrs. Neilson and members of the faculty will welcome both the inauguration and commencement guests.

The inauguration exercises, held in John M. Green Hall, were very simple. No guests from colleges and other educational institutions were present. The exercises were opened with an invocation by the Rev. Laurence Clark Seelye, president emeritus of Smith College. The induction of the president was presented on behalf of the Board of Trustees of Smith College by Charles Nathaniel Clark, secretary of the board. Following the president's response, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, delivered the inaugural address.

Addresses of greeting to the new

president were given on behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by Gov. Samuel W. McCall; faculty, by John Tappen Stoddard, senior professor; the alumni, by Elizabeth Cutter Morrow of the Alumni Association; the undergraduates, by Allison Loomis Cook '18, of Troy, N. Y. President Neilson followed with his address.

President Neilson is the first non-clerical president Smith College has had. He is a scholar of prominence, known especially as a student of Shakespeare, and that period in English letters; is the author of several books, and has edited numerous works of Shakespeare and collections; was associate editor of The Harvard Classics; and has contributed articles to technical journals and literary magazines, and the Cambridge History of English Literature.

He came from Scotland, his native village being Doune, where he obtained his early education from his father, a Scottish schoolmaster. In 1891 he was graduated by the University of Edinburgh, with the degree of Master of Arts. He taught a short time in Scotland, then, crossing to Canada, taught in Toronto until 1895. In 1896 he obtained the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard, following it, in 1898, with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The latter year he became connected with Bryn Mawr College, as associate English, a position he held until 1900, when he returned to Harvard as instructor. In 1904 he was advanced to assistant professor, and in 1905 went to Columbia as professor of English, to leave it in 1906 to accept the same rank in Harvard, where he remained until his election to the presidency of Smith.

REGISTRATION OF GERMAN WOMEN

Officials Complete Plan for Recording on June 17 All German Females of 14 Years and Upwards in United States

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Arrangements for the registration of German alien females of 14 years and upwards, which begins in all cities, towns and villages in the United States on June 17, have been completed and registration officials were being supplied today with the necessary affidavit blanks and other documents.

The registration will be conducted by the local police in the cities and large towns, and by the postmasters in the smaller communities, the work being supervised in each state by the United States marshal.

In this city, Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara, who will act as chief registrant, sent out today the affidavits to the 19 police stations in the city where German alien females will be required to appear.

All such persons must be provided with four photographs three inches square, with light backgrounds, and be prepared to submit to the same examination as in the case of the registration of German male aliens last year. This registration applies to all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the German Empire who are within the United States, and not actually naturalized as American citizens.



Chandler & Co.

New WAISTS

This drawing is typical of thousands of new waists in Chandler's stock selling at \$5

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GERMAN RULERS CALLED HOPELESS

Dr. Muehlon Says German People Can Only "Make Good Again" When They Choose Men of Different Stamp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BERNE, Switzerland.—The Swiss press has been enabled to publish the letter addressed on May 7, 1917, to the then Imperial Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, by Dr. Muehlon, the former member of the Krupp board of directors, whose previous communication concerning the origins of the war was published in Germany at the same time as the Lichnowsky memorandum.

The letter reads as follows: "Your Excellency: Numerous and grave as were the mistakes and failings on the German side from the beginning of the war, I thought for a long time that I could hope that better insight and sentiment would gradually obtain among our leading personalities. In this hope I placed my work in Rumania during the war at their disposal to a certain extent, and was also ready to help in Switzerland, where I reside at present, in so far as a drawing together of the opposing parties was to be the object of my efforts. That I was not inclined to undertake any other activity than that immediately directed toward reconciliation and rehabilitation, I demonstrated shortly after the outbreak of war by resigning my position as member of the Krupp board of directors.

"Since the beginning of this year I have lost all hope concerning the present rulers of Germany. The offer of peace without a declaration of war aims, the intensified submarine campaign, the Belgian deportations, the devastation of France, the sinking of English hospital ships, are examples of actions that have one after the other disqualified our responsible men in such a manner that, in my opinion, they can no longer have anything to do with a voluntary and just agreement. They personally may yet change, but they cannot remain representatives of the German cause. As such they no longer deserve either forbearance or consideration. The German people can only then begin to make good again the grave wrongs done to its own present and future, and those of Europe and of mankind as well, when it chooses men of a different stamp to represent it. It is no injustice that it is today the object of the odium of the whole world however faulty and imperfect the latter too may be, and may remain. The triumph of our military and political conduct of the war on the lines hitherto pursued would be a defeat of the highest ideas and hopes of mankind. One need only imagine an exhausted, demoralized people, or one that abhorred force, accepting peace at the hand of this same government that has conducted the war to recognize how disappointing and gloomy the outlook regarding the standard and prospects of international life would remain.

"As a man, and as a German who means well toward the misled and tormented German people, I turn my back finally upon the men of the present German régime. May every one who is in a position to do so act in the same way. May many Germans soon reach the same point.

"As it is impossible for me to make a statement to the German public, I considered it to be my duty to inform Your Excellency of this my standpoint.

Simultaneously with the publication of this letter, Dr. Muehlon contributed the following article on "Germany and Belgium," to The Journal de Genève:

"The violation of Belgium was often discussed as an eventuality before the war, as was also that of Holland; but it remained a military secret that, in the event of a simultaneous war against Russia and France, there was a definite German plan to overthrow France in the quickest possible manner and with all the forces available, and on that account to demand a passage through Belgium in all circumstances.

"After the Imperial Chancellor had taken the steps consonant with military requirements, and after he already knew that Belgium had set about defending herself, he appeared before the Reichstag and excused himself: 'Necessity knows no law. Belgium will be restored and indemnified.' His speech showed clearly that Belgium was being maltreated through no fault of her own, but merely out of German strategic considerations. Even though his defense did not reveal the necessity of choosing precisely this plan of campaign, but rather revealed the unrestrained brutality of the originator of the plan, his acknowledgment of Belgium's innocence was nevertheless his greatest moment in the war. In the Germany of today that is tantamount to saying that that acknowledgment was his greatest and most unpardonable blunder, which had to be repaired. Neither, indeed, was it long before there began to circulate the notorious calumnies concerning Belgium's neutrality that for every thinking man have been sufficiently refuted. Belgium, indeed, was destined—in the best event for that country—to be an object of bargaining on the conclusion of peace. In the meantime the war has lasted so long, and the Germans have thrust their fangs so deeply into the unhappy country, that one can only think with a shudder of what it will one day leave behind.

"All the same, no Imperial Chancellor has taken back the words of Aug. 4, 1914; only from a clear recognition thereof have they shrunk. 'I myself have talked in Germany with many competent men, but never with one who has even attempted to

hint by so much as a word at responsibility on Belgium's part. Nevertheless thousands of underlings have been, and are, instructed to circulate ever fresh accusations designed to banish from memory the Imperial Chancellor's declaration, and to make the German people hard toward Belgium. The German people that in any case troubles its leaders but little with questions as to truth and justice in war time; that wants above all to thrust upon others the unavoidable misery, and in the main only demands of its leaders that they shall have no material failures! The German people that in any case—no matter what the Imperial Chancellor might have said—wants to some extent to believe that the Belgians deserved to be fallen upon, and requires no amplification of its fund of fables as to Belgium (the French were in Belgium first. The English would have come to Belgium in any case. The Belgians should not have defended themselves, and so on).

"In these circumstances it may be of some use if I, for my modest part, contribute something to the truth. What I have said verbally to every acquaintance will have more effect perhaps if set forth publicly to the world at large. And if it is of no use, it will nevertheless be a comfort to the friends of truth, and to the Belgians in particular. In any case, my statements have this advantage—they can be investigated if there is a real desire to do so, and in Germany thousands of witnesses thereto and ample documentary confirmation thereof can be found.

"Belgium had, before the war, ordered from the Krupp firm in Essen four large (28 centimeter) modern guns for the fortification of Antwerp. The guns at the beginning of 1914 were accepted, fully paid for, and ready for dispatch, but the work on the Antwerp fortifications had not yet progressed far enough to enable the guns to be placed in position. The debate on this matter in the Belgian Chamber will perhaps be recalled. The Belgian Government requested Krupp to store the guns themselves for the time being. Krupp consented, but unwillingly. Such a case seldom arose, and had many drawbacks. Krupp took repeated steps, both verbally and in writing, to get rid of the guns; the Belgian Government always renewed its request that they would be kind enough to store them, and was even ready to pay an indemnity. Again and again modus vivendi was found, and the standpoint on both sides remained unchanged until war broke out, and the Prussian War Office immediately commandeered the guns in Essen as booty (their value was 4 million).

"From this I draw the following conclusion: Had the Belgian Government cherished any evil designs toward Germany, or foreseen a German attack, it would have taken its costly guns, at the latest when war threatened, instead of insisting that they should remain in Krupp's keeping.

"I am not confined to this one example, however. Belgium was for long in active communication with Germany with regard to her war matériel. In so far as Krupp themselves did not make deliveries to the Belgian Government, the Belgian firm of Cockerill in Seraing and many state workshops worked in close cooperation with Krupp (in accordance with their constructions, patents, partial Krupp deliveries, and so on). These relations are in all countries a fairly reliable barometer of a political nature; a point upon which I will not enlarge here.

"It is obvious that the more a country has adapted itself to a definite foreign service for obtaining its war matériel, the more dependent will it be (not only in the event of war, but specially in that event), and the more difficult will it be for it to alter its course. Neither was there any technical reason why Belgium should turn to Krupp, whose manufactures were always far inferior to those of France, for instance, as every expert, even in Germany, knows. Krupp's qualities lie in quite another sphere than that of superior construction and invention. In short, Belgium's relations with Krupp were the expression of a friendly advance to Germany. I always had the impression that Belgium thought she could keep Germany, greedy for business, touchy, and aggressive, in a good humor by ample orders, while looking to France, whose industry enjoyed less government support, and who was also less intent, to understand the reasons for this, and to rest satisfied with human sympathy.

"A few months before the war Belgium wove a further and particularly important bond between herself and Krupp. She gave herself entirely into the hands of that firm with regard to a new, scarcely tested, type of ammunition for field artillery. Krupp, who assured themselves of large direct orders, transferred the manufacturing rights for this ammunition to Cockerill with the cooperation, of course, of the competent authorities, who secured the same arrangement for their own workshops. That meant for Cockerill and for the Belgian War Office active and permanent cooperation with Krupp representatives, engineers, and so on, and a corresponding dependence on the river of the license. I received frequent visits at that time from one of the Cockerill directors, and do not consider it superfluous to remark that even when war broke out I had before me a communication from Cockerill to the effect that he had just arranged for the payment of 1,000,000 francs on the license.

"Consider the close dependence of the war matériel business on the intentions of governments, and then judge, on the basis of the facts here set forth, of the mala fides of the Belgian Government toward Germany."

RECORD PRICE FOR COW
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

BROCKVILLE, Ont.—At the state fair, Milwaukee, a 7-months-old Holstein, bred by A. C. Hardy at his Avondale farm near here, was sold to B. A. Stuart of Oconomowoc, Wis., for the sum of \$106,000, the figure constituting a double world's record.

SCOTTISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Gathering Calls on Government for Declaration of War Aims, Based on Given Points—U-Boat Warfare Condemned

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent.
ATHOL, Scotland.—The twenty-first annual congress of the Scottish Trade Unions was held at Athol, Councillor Hugh Lyon, Glasgow, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, presiding over an attendance of 206 delegates representing 500,000 Trade Unionists. The outstanding feature of the four days' discussions was the resolutions regarding peace and war. Upon this subject the keenest debates took place, and at times they reached a very high level. From the first day of the congress, considerable excitement prevailed, when it became known that the National Sailors and Firemen's Union had sent 20 delegates, among whom were some of their more prominent officials.

Prior, however, to the protagonists of peace and war engaging in wordy combat, the congress heard two members of the labor section of the American delegation to Great Britain, who came as fraternal delegates to the congress to deliver a message from the American Federation of Labor. The two delegates were Mr. William Short of the United Mine Workers Union and president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, and Mr. John P. Frey, editor of the International Molders Journal. Mr. Short said he regretted that a misunderstanding had arisen between the British labor movement and the American labor movement regarding the war. He felt, however, that there was really no difference except on a technicality which he hoped would be removed before the delegates left for home.

Mr. John P. Frey in greeting the congress declared his conviction that affiliation between the trade unions of Great Britain and the colonies and those of the United States was essential. With regard to the war, he said the American trade union movement had agreed unanimously so long as the German military machine threatened the world's freedom there should be no labor conference in which the representatives of the Central Powers were permitted to participate. German trade unions had failed in their duty to International Labor, and even before the war American delegates attending international trade union congresses had reported that the German trade unions stood in the way of a down tools' policy against war.

The American delegates put their case ably before the congress and received a very cordial reception, notwithstanding the fact, as it turned out, that the majority of the delegates did not wholly agree with their views.

The most important of the resolutions dealing with peace was that which was down in the name of the Glasgow Trades Council. This resolution called upon the British Government to make a declaration of war aims, based on the four fundamental points enunciated by President Wilson in his speech to Congress on Feb. 11, and further called upon the government to cancel all treaties having for their object territorial aggrandizement and economic warfare. The next in importance was that in the name of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union, condemning the murder of merchant seamen by German U-boat warfare, urging the boycott of German goods for a period of five years after the war and the full use of every economic weapon against German trade.

The main debate took place on the Glasgow Trades Council resolution and an amendment by the sailors and firemen asking for the omission of the words "and economic warfare." Those supporting the resolution urged that the time had arrived when Great Britain and her allies, particularly France and Italy, should make a clear and plain statement of war aims on the lines laid down by President Wilson. This was the more urgent in view of the publication of secret treaties that ran counter to all democratic ideals and were abhorrent to the Labor movement, besides being in contradiction to the declarations of British statesmen at the outbreak of war. It was held that for the attainment of an early peace it was essential that every political means should be used to convince the people of the Central Powers of the purity of the Allies' aims, otherwise fear of invasion of national integrity and a policy of economic warfare would stiffen their attitude in support of their autocratic rulers and serve to prolong the war until both sides were exhausted.

Robert Smillie, president of the British Federation of Miners, took part in the debate in support of the resolution and in the course of a powerful speech took the opportunity, speaking as president of the International Miners' Federation, of saying that the fraternal delegate, Mr. Frey, was mistaken in his version of the attitude of the German trade unions to war. The international labor movement, he declared, was unanimously in favor of a down tools policy against the outbreak of war. It was true to say that the Germans refused to vote on resolutions in favor of such a policy, but that was because German law would have immediately declared the unions to be political organizations and would have suppressed them. Their position was perfectly well understood in the international movement, but after all the working class of any one country could not stop war, and the workers of their own and other countries did not or were not in the position to give the necessary support to the international. If there had been any failure it could not be laid

at the door of any one nation. The truth was that the Workers' International was taken by surprise and in any case had not sufficient powers to meet the difficulty when it arose.

The speakers in opposition to the resolution were all delegates of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union and their case rested largely on the crimes of the German U-boats. It was significant that not a single speaker opposed the war aims as laid down by President Wilson. The debate was conducted in an atmosphere of tense feeling, but the delegates and speakers exercised a wonderful restraint and paid a cordial tribute to the eloquence of at least one of the sailors' delegates. The peace resolution was ultimately carried by 198 votes to 35 for the amendment.

The debate on the sailors' and firemen's resolution denouncing the crimes of the German U-boats lacked the interest at first anticipated, largely because the ground had been partly covered by the previous discussion. The sailors, however, stated their case ably and fully, but ultimately an amendment by the Glasgow Trades Council was carried which, while condemning German U-boat warfare, omitted all the clauses in the sailors' and firemen's resolution calling for a boycott of the Germans and a warfare of tariffs. A resolution in favor of peace by negotiation was also carried, as was one denouncing the harsh treatment of conscientious objectors.

Perhaps the most important discussion, however, after the peace resolution, was that on the shorter working day. For many years labor has passed such resolutions apparently as pious aspirations, but it is now becoming evident that it is getting down to business. No fewer than six resolutions were on the agenda, but the discussion resolved itself into a contest between those advocating an eight-hour day and those declaring for a six-hour day. It was argued that the eight-hour day did not give the workingman an adequate amount of leisure and adequate leisure was an indispensable condition of progressive civilization. The advocates of the six-hour day had powerful assistance from the recent speeches of Lord Leverhulme, in which he claimed that six hours per day would not only provide the worker with more leisure, but would also form the ideal working day from the standpoint of production. The six-hour day was carried by a majority. The parliamentary committee was empowered to inaugurate a campaign in favor of the shorter working day and to coordinate the efforts of organized labor in this direction, with a view to early action.

The usual resolution calling for the national or collective ownership of the means and instruments of production was carried unanimously without debate, but it is important to notice that in all demands on the part of labor for state ownership, it is also insisted "that all nationalization of industry and commerce to be satisfactory and to meet the legitimate aspirations of the working class, must provide for their effective control by the industrial organizations concerned in partnership with the state."

The major portion of the remaining resolutions dealt with amendments to various acts of Parliament affecting industrial affairs, such as the factory acts, the trades boards acts for the prevention of sweating, the insurance acts, and the compensation acts.

With regard to methods of organization, the committee was instructed to arrange conferences between the several unions in any industry, with a view to unifying the forces, so that there would be only one union in each industry. Finally, a resolution embodying the fundamentals of a League of Nations with adequate labor representation for the settlement of international disputes was carried unanimously.

ALABAMA POTATOES ARE SOLD IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Mass.—The first carload of Alabama potatoes ever received in Boston arrived here yesterday. They are the Early Rose variety, and sold to retailers at 53 cents a peck. The only new potatoes previously received had been from South Carolina, and retailers were paying 54¢ and 57¢ a peck for the best grades. Texas onions are plentiful, more than 7000 crates being offered to retailers at 3½¢ 4¢ per pound. Local produce is scarce. Spinach receipts have fallen off and the price has advanced.

CLEANER CITY WORK CONTINUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Mass.—Work of improving the moral and social conditions in Boston is being continued by the police and military forces. The police on Wednesday night detained 61 women who were found in the streets or in places they should not visit. Thirty-eight were apprehended in the downtown district and taken to the Hanover Street station. Seventeen were taken to the Joy Street station and five to the East Dedham station. On the first night of the present active efforts to make Boston better at night, 34 women were apprehended.

SONS OF VETERANS MEET

PORTLAND, Me.—The annual encampment of the Maine division, Sons of Veterans, opened in this city Wednesday. The report of the secretary showed that there are 51 camps in good standing in the State with a membership of 2392, a gain of 69. It was voted to substitute for the "Iron Cross," the badge of past commanders, one of different design. The women's auxiliary of the order met and heard the reports of officers and named committees.

NORMAL ART SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Mass.—Students' work will be exhibited at the Massachusetts Normal Art School on Thursday and Friday of next week. The exhibition will be open from 10 to 5 o'clock.

NEW REVENUE TAX BASIS IS SOUGHT

Ways and Means Committee of United States House of Representatives Hears Witnesses—Effort to Shift Burden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—If the testimony which is being taken by the Ways and Means Committee of the House reveals anything, it reveals that the witnesses who are appearing daily before the committee have a thousand and one recommendations as to how the people should be taxed in order to raise war revenue. At the same time, they almost invariably allege that the special interests which they themselves represent are now bearing all the burden they can, and that any further encroachments by the Treasury Department would mean their being put out of business.

This is the type of special pleading to which one listens day after day at the hearings before the committee charged with the framing of a new revenue bill which is to mark a new and radical departure in the financial policy of the country. The committee listens patiently to the witness on the stand who represents a class interest or a public utility of some kind. An occasional interruption from members of the committee leads to interesting revelations and shows that Chairman Kitchin has taken part in the framing of other revenue bills and knows a good deal more about national finance than many of the witnesses assumed.

Almost all of the witnesses who have appeared before the committee have agreed on one thing: namely, that the bulk of new revenue should be taken from incomes and excess profits. They differed, however, on the question as to whose income and as to what constituted excess profits.

The attorney of the Investment Bankers Association, R. B. Reed of New York, appeared before the committee on Wednesday and told the committee that there are two kinds of excess profits, of which one is more vicious and flagrant than the other. Under the first and milder form, he said, come those who are in a going business and are getting out of it all they can as a result of the opportunities created by the war; in other words, the petty profiteers. Under the other form of excess profits which are to be heavily taxed, come those who have made enormous profits out of war contracts, and who in many cases did not have a going business, but made a prosperous venture at the expense of the United States Government. That these are to be heavily

taxed under the new bill is taken for granted.

While the committee is holding these necessary hearings, much progress is being made by the Treasury Department, which has the advantage of knowing all about the sordidness of profiteering. The experts of the department are working on a tentative bill based on the previous two bills, and an effort is being made to simplify and consolidate the existing income tax. This is considered to be a matter of vital importance. As the tax is to be of the widest incidence, it is deemed highly desirable that the law should be simple enough to be intelligible to the average man. The Internal Revenue Bureau is giving consideration to the revenue derived from existing duties, and preparing recommendations for increases in these duties and for additional taxable articles to be brought into the dragnet.

It was indicated that a policy similar to that in force in Great Britain would be adopted in the case of the excess profits. This would mean that corporations and individuals would be allowed something like 10 per cent, or even 20 per cent, more than the average profit for three years preceding the war, and that the rest of the profits would go into the national treasury.

DIPLOMAS PRESENTED TO WEST POINT MEN

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Graduates of the United States Military Academy to the number of 137 of the class of 1919 were awarded their diplomas yesterday, a year ahead of time, the first since 1817 to attain that distinction, because of the urgent demand in the army for trained officers. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, who awarded the diplomas, told the graduates they were destined to have a part in leading the armies of the nation to a victorious peace.

Peyton C. March, chief of staff, who made commencement day the occasion of his first official visit to the academy, said that neither the menace of raiding German submarines off the Atlantic coast, nor the territorial gains of the enemy on the western front will affect America's policy of sending men to France as fast as ships can carry them.

MINOTTO CONTEST ABANDONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.
CHICAGO, Ill.—The legal battle for the release of Count James Minotto, interned as an alien enemy on a presidential warrant, was abandoned Wednesday, so it was indicated by attorneys for the son-in-law of L. F. Swift, the Chicago meat packer. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed a petition for appeal from a decision of the lower court, denying a writ of habeas corpus, on attorney's motion. Count Minotto is at Ft. Ogden, Thorpe.

JEWES ARE URGED TO AID ALLIES

Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, in an Address to Representatives of Race, Says That Oppressed Will Be Benefited Peoples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk urges the Jews of America to devote all their energies to the allied cause, so that the Jews in Russia, along with those in other parts of Europe, may be liberated from German rule.

Before delegates representing about 400 Jewish organizations here recently, Professor Masaryk said that true internationalism could only be achieved through the highest development of nationalism, and for this reason all oppressed nationalities should give their full support to the democracy for which the Allies are fighting.

"The aim of the war," said Professor Masaryk, "is the reorganization of the eastern nations of Europe, and therefore the interests of all the eastern smaller nations are your interests also. The Allies are striving to reorganize all these nations, and the Allies have promised to the Jewish nation that Palestine will be returned to it. I won't detain you to speak much about the Jewish question. I've always felt deeply that it is a Christian question also, concerning Gentile as well as Jew. It is my duty, however, to express my convictions in toleration, not only in toleration, that is not enough, but in the positive recognition of equality of your nation and of all nations. Jerusalem is not only your Jerusalem; it is our Jerusalem also, and therefore your effort for union and liberation is an effort for the Christian just as well as for the Jew. In this historical sense I am in sympathy with your aims, just as I am in sympathy with the aims of every national movement—be it Zionist or other, because it is a step to a higher union of Christians and Jews and of mankind."

SELECTING JURY FOR O'LEARY TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first day of the trial of John J. O'Leary on the charge of conspiracy to aid his brother, Jeremiah, the Sinn Féin agitator, to escape from the jurisdiction of the courts, was occupied in selecting a jury, the questions asked most frequently by the government being whether the veniremen were Sinn Féin sympathizers or numbered any among their friends.



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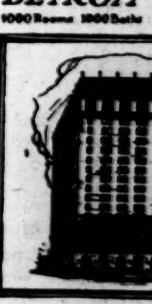
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UNITS AT CAMP DEVENS INSPECTED

Army Officials From Department Headquarters at Washington Are Looking Over the Men of Seventy-Sixth Division

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—An official inspection of the units of the seventy-sixth division is being conducted here by Brig.-Gen. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, and Maj. Charles S. Hamilton, who have come on from Washington and who are to make a specialty of looking into the work of the artillery units. A new division inspector also has arrived here, Maj. John T. Harris of West Virginia who succeeds Col. Charles A. Romeyn who has been transferred to the general staff headquarters in Washington. Major Harris has been an officer in the thirty-seventh infantry regiment and stationed at Laredo, Tex., and he was formerly an officer in the ninth infantry.

Ground has been broken for the Jewish Welfare Building which will be located near the center of the cantonment. The building is designed by a Chelsea, Mass., architect, and it will provide ample quarters, including a reception room for women, a library, office administration rooms and accommodations for the workers in charge. The auditorium will have a seating capacity of 350.

The ceremony of dedication of the new Red Cross House will take place here on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and federal, state and Red Cross officials will participate in the exercises. Maj. E. L. Weiscope of Brookline, Mass., has been appointed assistant director of the division schools. Capt. Arthur P. Brown, division intelligence officer, has returned to duty here after spending several months in France.

A new general court-martial board has been appointed by Maj.-Gen. Harry P. Hodges commanding the cantonment, the officers being Lieut.-Col. N. B. Rehkopf of the three hundred and first artillery, president, and first Lieut. Thorp D. Nesbitt, judge advocate. Most of the cases which will come before this board are from the artillery regiments, consisting of desertions and similar offenses.

About 1700 soldiers who do not meet the physical requirements for combatant service are to be transferred from the seventy-sixth division, and will be placed in development battalions.

On Friday evening, Dr. Walter Dill Scott will address the officers of the camp, speaking on the officers' new card rating in the Young Men's Christian Association auditorium.

Inland Traffic Service.

Branch Depot in Boston at Northeastern Headquarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—A branch depot of the inland traffic service has been established in Boston with headquarters in the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., at 25 Huntington Avenue. The work of the new office will be the regulation of traffic as it concerns army camps and cantonments, aviation fields, and training centers, and every effort will be made to avoid congestion and to facilitate the handling of supplies and army equipment.

Capt. E. H. Pillsbury is in charge of the local depot, and in addition to all of the New England States, the district includes the Province of New Brunswick, and Quebec, east of the city of Montreal.

Col. Warren C. Newcomb, department inspector, left today for an inspection of army posts in different parts of his district.

Capt. John Kennard of the Quartermaster Department, has received an order to report elsewhere. He was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1914, and during his academic course he figured prominently in athletics.

Lieut. Andre Morize of the French military mission, will speak in Faneuil Hall on Friday afternoon, in the interests of the War Savings campaign.

Officers and enlisted men in the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., will be admitted to the showing of patriotic war films in the Shubert Theater on Sunday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock, without charge.

The work of the United States was complimented today by Lieut.-Col. A. S. Williams, chief of staff, who states that the men are doing a splendid work, and that a first-class military organization which is a credit to the country will result. All the men are making good, he says, and their work of guarding water-fronts, wharves, and similar places is of paramount importance in winning the war.

George R. Canty of 1 Highland Street, Roxbury, secretary to Congressman George Holden Tinkham, has been appointed an ensign in the United States Naval Aviation Corps and assigned to overseas duty. Mr. Canty for several years was assistant chief clerk in the Boston Navy Yard, and later he held the same rating at the naval magazine at Hingham, Mass.

Battalion Sergeant-Major Leo A. Spillane of the war risk insurance department stated today that the United States Government issued 710,000 checks to soldiers' dependents during the month of May, amounting to \$17,000,000. To date, 5,000,000 checks have been sent out aggregating \$33,000,000.

Aviation Mechanics Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The Navy Department has issued a call for aviation mechanics to care for planes at stations along the coast, a large force of employees being required for each airplane. Men who are qualified for that work may present themselves at the enrolling office at the navy yard

or at the naval offices in the Little Building, also at the navy recruiting station on Tremont Street.

On Wednesday 51 more young men commenced training in the merchant marine, the successful candidates coming from 11 states with Massachusetts in the lead.

The United States Shipping Board is in need of volunteers to man colliers plying between Newport News, Va., and Boston, the taking over of several Dutch ships for this work making necessary considerable additional help. Men will receive \$55 a month in addition to rations.

Col. W. E. Thompson, acting commander of troops at Halifax, N. S., has been a recent visitor at the headquarters of the British-Canadian recruiting mission. He stated that he had visited Boston to ascertain why there are not more enlistments among the 60,000 Canadians in Massachusetts.

INTERCOLLEGIATE LIBERAL CLUB FORMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—An Intercollegiate Liberal Club has been organized in Boston. Its aim is chiefly to liberalize collegiate education, and it is also expected to have an influence in the shaping of national policies that are expected to supersede the old régime of conservatism.

This club is, in effect, an extension of the work started by the new Harvard Liberal Club, and its prime movers are Porter E. Sargent and W. P. Everts, both of Boston. Organization was effected at a recent meeting held at the Twentieth Century Club, Joy Street, and articles of federation are being drafted.

About 50 collegians, largely from New England, participated in the organization. The gathering was presided over by Joseph Walker, former speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Others present included Amos Pinchot, representing Yale University; Joseph B. Eastman, of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission; Robert A. Woods, Edward Chandler and John Codman. Mr. Walker spoke of the great force that would be exerted by the organization of the 100,000 college liberals whom he said were to be found in the United States.

GERMAN ARRESTED ON SERIOUS CHARGE

CINCINNATI, O.—June William J. von Struckrad, German, Dayton, O., whose father, he says, is a general in the German Army, and whose uncle, he asserts, is Admiral von Tirpitz, officer in command of the German Imperial Fleet, is under arrest in Cincinnati on a charge of impersonating a United States Army officer. Other and more serious charges may be filed against him.

The arrest was made on Wednesday by Federal Special Agent W. H. Valentine, Cincinnati, after von Struckrad, under the name of "Lieut. W. Vaughan, of General Pershing's force in France," had delivered a series of talks at moving-picture theaters in several communities near Cincinnati.

It is said these talks were designed as a form of insidious propaganda, to convey a feeling of discouragement and fear to the hearts of his audience by tales of his alleged experiences as a member of the American expeditionary forces in France.

LEATHER IMPORTERS' LICENSES REVOKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Because of a readjustment on imported hides and skins, the War Trade Board has revoked the licenses of all importers of hides, skins and leather tanned skins. The order becomes effective on Saturday, June 15.

It is explained that the government is proposing, because of the scarcity of leather and the urgent need of it for war uses, to assume a closer control over the incoming supplies of the material.

TRADE UNION LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Miss Alice Stone Blackwell and Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, president and vice-president of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association were special guests of the Women's Trade Union League at its headquarters on Washington Street on Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Maud Foley. The reception was in celebration of Miss Foley's election as second vice-president of the suffrage association. Miss Anna Weinstock and Miss Christine Tucker gave talks on suffrage and the industrial worker.

NEW SCHOONER LAUNCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
THOMASTON, Me.—Hundreds of people witnessed the launching of the four-masted schooner Augusta G. Hilton on Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Doris Hilton of Belmont, Mass., named the new vessel. The schooner, built by the Atlantic Coast Company at a cost of about \$150,000, will be used for the general coasting traffic. Its carrying capacity is 2500 tons, 1561 tons gross and 1411 net. It is 223 feet long over all, Capt. O. C. Sawyer of Bristol, Me., will command the new vessel.

LADIES' DOG CLUB SHOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The third annual show of the Ladies' Dog Club was held on the grounds of the Boston Athletic Association Wednesday, for the benefit of the one hundred and first United States engineers' regimental fund.

DOCTORS ELECT PRESIDENT

CHICAGO, Ill.—Dr. Alexander Lambert of New York was elected president of the American Medical Association here today by a vote of 60 to 57 over Admiral W. C. Braisted, Surgeon-General of the Navy.

ALPINE CHASSEURS ARRIVE IN BOSTON

Famous French "Blue Devils" to Participate in War Savings Campaign and Take Part in Parade Planned for Friday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—One hundred Chasseurs Alpine or "Blue Devils" as they have been designated by the Germans, arrived in Boston this morning on the Federal Express to participate in the war savings campaign arranged by the local branch of the Committee on Public Information and to take part in the big parade which has been planned for Friday.

Upon their arrival in Boston at 9:30 o'clock, the soldiers were met by the French consul, Joseph Flamand, and by Robert Herrick, chairman of the War Savings Committee, and others, the delegation immediately proceeding by automobiles to the Harvard Club, where breakfast was served. Later in the day they paid an official visit to the Governor at the State House, and visited the House of Representatives where the Constitutional Convention was in session. Other features will include an automobile trip to Concord and Lexington, Mass., and thence to Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., where they are to be shown about by Lieut. Thierry Nallet, one of the French instructing officers.

This evening it is planned for the visitors to make a tour of the theaters, under the direction of the Four-Minute Men of the Committee on Public Information, of which George U. Crocker is chairman. In extending the hospitality of the city, the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., is represented by Maj. Philip S. Sears, who will personally represent Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, commanding the department.

The Chasseurs are reticent about talking of their exploits, but all have participated in many stirring events. They are commanded by Lieutenant Le Moel, and other officers with the delegation are Lieut. Roger Chizeau of the famous Fourth Zouaves, Lieut. Marcel Levis, Lieutenant Bodevin and Lieutenant Caval.

Their uniform is of dark blue, black berets are worn, and black spiral puttees. Nearly all of the men wear five or even six chevrons, orange colored on the left sleeve of the uniform, designating the service they have performed. Chevrons worn on the right arm indicate wounds they have received. On their shoulders they carry Liebel rifles, and at the left hip there is a long, slender bayonet. They walk with a quick, elastic step, raising the foot high and known in military language as the "pascadence."

Most of the men were peasants before entering military service and each man in the visiting delegation is from a different regiment. They have been traveling together for some time now, but when the tour was commenced, all were strangers to each other.

During this itinerary they are under strict orders, their marching being limited to two miles. They are to be given plain, substantial food, and one sentence in their instruction order reads, "They do not like ice cream."

They are a pleasant-looking set of men, some being very young. Most of them wear heavy moustaches. They are somewhat shaggy headed, and walk with a care-free "swagger" which is at once noticeable. Since commencing their itinerary they have visited many of the large cities in the United States, and before completing their tour will have inspected nearly all the camps and cantonments in the country.

Lieutenant Caval in speaking of the tour said: "The United States is a fine country, its people are cordial and show a fine spirit. It is a pleasure to meet them, and to feel that they are with France in the great struggle in which we are all engaged."

Friday's program will include a reception and speeches in Faneuil Hall, a luncheon in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company Armory, a reception at the Chamber of Commerce, and several minor events.

State House Visited

"Blue Devils" Received by the Constitutional Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The "Blue Devils" arrived at the State House this morning by motor car. They filed into the State House and were received in the Governor's office, after which they were escorted into the chamber of the House of Representatives, where the Constitutional Convention was assembled.

The convention delegates, received them with rousing cheers and applause. The French national flag was conspicuously placed in the front of the chamber. In an address of welcome, President John L. Bates mentioned that the veterans had received their nickname, "Blue Devils," from the Germans, and he declared that no further introduction was needed.

Lieutenant Le Moel, commanding the veterans, speaking in broken English, told of the love of America for France and of France for America. He declared that the war would not end until Germany, on her knees, cried, "I am through." As the soldiers made their exit, President Bates led in three cheers for "America's fighting allies."

ELECTRIC LINEMEN GO OUT ON STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Some of the electric linemen and operators belonging to Electrical Workers' Union 104, went on strike Wednesday midnight because Henry B. Endicott of the

Committee on Public Safety, who recently acted as arbitrator in an effort to adjust the differences between the men and their employers, refused to reopen the case after he had reached a decision which he considered fair to all parties concerned.

The men on strike demand a standard wage of \$6 a day for linemen, \$4.50 a day for trouble hunters and \$5.50 a day for power-house operators for a six-day week of 48 hours. Linemen are being paid a sliding scale running up to \$4.50 a day and operators up to \$3.50 a week with overtime. Nearly every plant in Boston and nearby cities is affected by the walk-out.

The electrical companies intimate that the matter is one which they feel will have to be straightened out by government officials and are letting the situation rest as it now is.

FACTORY FUEL SAVING PLANNED

Committeemen From Greater Boston Receive Outline of Method It Is Aimed to Adopt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Tentative plans for conserving fuel in Massachusetts factories were presented to local fuel committeemen from cities and towns in the Greater Boston district by a committee which was recently instructed to draw up plans for this purpose, and within the next few weeks it is contemplated that factory fuel committees composed of employees in each factory will be appointed to help reduce the consumption of coal.

Charles T. Main of Boston presided and speakers were Albert Greene Duncan, representing James J. Storrow, Federal Fuel Administrator for New England; Dr. Iva N. Hollis, president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute and chairman on the conservation committee, and A. S. Cobb of the conservation division.

Thomas Hawley, who has been appointed to the fuel conservation committee by Mr. Storrow, has sent out a call for volunteers from the merchant marine and training service to man a number of Dutch ships recently taken over by the United States Government and which are to be used in the coal trade on the Newport-Boston run. These ships are expected to aid in supplying New England with coal. The board is considering a special distinction for men who volunteer for this service and remain in it for three months or more. Applicants signed on as ordinary seamen will receive \$55 a month "and found."

FLOWER SHOW AT HORTICULTURAL HALL

BOSTON, Mass.—More than 20,000 blooms will be displayed in Horticultural Hall Saturday and Sunday at the annual peony, rose and strawberry show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The exhibition will be given for the benefit of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross, as was the spring show, and it will be open Saturday from 12 m. to 10 p. m., and on Sunday from 1 p. m. to 10 p. m.

This show is one of the finest color shows of flowers of the year, as but little foliage is displayed. The plants will be shown in the main hall of the building, and the roses will have the lecture hall.

One of the largest exhibitors will be T. C. Thurlow's sons, of West Newbury, whose display of peonies will occupy about one-third of the main hall. Besides the exhibit the Thurlow sons will give the Red Cross Chapter 10,000 or more peony blooms to sell, and other growers are also donating flowers. They will be sold by volunteers.

Mrs. Arthur B. Chapin will give song recitals in the lecture hall both Saturday and Sunday afternoons and evenings.

Secretary William P. Rich, of the society, is in general charge of the show, and the entertainment committee of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter is cooperating. The committee on prizes and exhibitions, of which James Wheeler is chairman, is in charge of the exhibits.

FOOD OFFICIALS THANKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—In a letter received today by the State Food Administrator from the merchants in the flour, grain and allied trades, the merchants give recognition of the cooperation of the Food Administration in working out food problems, especially as they affect these dealers. They thank various members of the Administration for their services to them.

SENATE TO VOTE ON LIMITING DEBATES

Consideration of Resolution Offered by Alabama Senator Being Considered—Decision to Be Reached at 4 P. M.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under agreement to vote at four o'clock this afternoon, the Senate today resumed consideration of the resolution offered by Senator Underwood, of Alabama, to incorporate in the Senate Rules a provision limiting debate during the war. Debate by any senator on a measure would be restricted to one hour and a half unless extension were to be permitted by a majority vote.

"President Wilson has had nothing whatever to do with the initiation of this rule so far as I know," declared Senator Underwood in answer to Senator Sherman of Illinois, who charged the President had "commanded his senators" to pass the rule.

The rule to limit debate, Senator Sherman asserted, "is in preparation for a treaty that will be submitted sooner than senators expect."

Senator Underwood said the President did not wish to interfere in any way with the business of the Senate, but as an outsider was heartily in accord with the proposed rule.

Senator Townsend of Michigan opposed the rule, saying it would stifle debate and that it was for the purpose of beginning an attack on the open forum.

Questions that involve the life of the country were to come before the Senate, declared Senator Townsend, arguing that limited debate would be a disaster.

"Since the President was unwilling to interfere with the Senate, and because of no demand or necessity for closure here," he said, "it is most difficult for me to understand how the three members of a sub-committee thought of this rule."

RESTRICTED USE OF BEEF IS REQUESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—That the people of Massachusetts will not consider it a hardship to comply with the request of the National Food Administration that hotels and restaurants serve not more than two meals weekly of boiled beef, and not to serve beefsteak and roast beef more than once a week, is the opinion of Henry B. Endicott, State Food Administrator. Mr. Endicott says he believes people will comply willingly with the request, and that they will even abstain totally from the use of beef for the present.

"Of course it has been hard to ship enough of pork products, but today the biggest shortage abroad is beef. Therefore all energies must be bent toward increasing the beef shipments," said Mr. Endicott.

"It is a perfectly easy thing for the majority of people to absolutely eliminate beef until we can catch up in our shipments, and I strongly urge the people of Massachusetts to remove beef from their own tables and abstain from it in clubs, restaurants, hotels, or similar eating places."

NEW CITIZENS TO BE GUESTS OF THE D. A. R.

BOSTON, Mass.—The celebration planned by the Boston chapters, daughters of the American Revolution, to take place in Faneuil Hall, on Friday evening, at 7:30 is announced as the first of its kind ever held in this country. A welcome will be extended to new citizens who have adopted the United States as their future home. All the guests will receive a souvenir pin, appropriate to Flag Day. An invitation is extended to all the regents of the State and it is hoped that this will be only the first of many similar occasions.

The chapters represented are: Boston Tea Party, Bunker Hill, Committee of Safety, Franklin, General Bentein Lincoln, Humphrey and Sprague, John Hancock, John Paul Jones, Lexington, Margaret Corbin, Old Belfry, Old Boston, Old North, Old South, Paul Revere and Warren and Prescott.

The committee includes Dr. Clara E. Gary, chairman; Mrs. Herbert C. Bliss, Mrs. Edward P. Bowker, Miss Marion Howard Brazier, Mrs. George C. Brooks, Mrs. Emma A. Burr, Mrs. Charles B. Chick, Mrs. Edward Harold Crosby, Mrs. Herbert W. Drew, Mrs. Lillian Polger, Miss Grace G. Hill, Mrs. Emily F. Hurt, Mrs. Nathan D. Loud, Mrs. Grace E. Morton, Miss Mary Mossman, Mrs. L. H. Murlin, Mrs. Alta H. Nevins, Mrs. George H. Newcomb, Mrs. Rufus K. Noyes, Mrs. M. E. Pack-

ard, Mrs. Ellen S. Perry, Mrs. G. A. Pettigill and Miss Mattie A. Wilkins. The ushers: Mrs. Edward Elliott Synges, chairman; Miss Sara B. Bartlett, Miss Maud T. Belknap, Miss Evelyn Buckman, Miss Vera Cole, Miss Helen R. Craigie, Mrs. Mattie M. P. Douglas, Mrs. Walter J. Dutton, Mrs. John J. Flynn, Mrs. J. E. Goodbar, Mrs. J. Miller Hinson, Miss Gertrude Hudson, Miss Cora E. Hunter, Mrs. J. H. Perkins, Miss Gladys Preble, Miss Josephine G. Richardson and Mrs. George B. Southwick.

AUTOIST IS CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—A charge of manslaughter was filed in the East Cambridge municipal court this morning, against Fred W. Van Stone, 19 Ernst Street, Boston, who was in an automobile collision at Massachusetts Avenue, near Amherst Street, at 12:45 a. m., which resulted fatally for John C. Meehan, of 14 Cherry Street, West Somerville, and in injuries to Patrick McCarron of the same address. A continuance was granted until June 15, and Van Stone was released under \$1000 bonds.

John D. Hooley, who was with Van Stone in the car when the collision occurred, was charged with drunkenness and his case also was continued. It was intimated by the police that a charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, also may be filed against Van Stone. Policemen who made the arrest reported that he had been drinking.

The story as told at police headquarters is that Meehan and McCarron stopped their car to examine the mechanism, and while Meehan was working under the car the other automobile, driven by Van Stone, struck Meehan's car.

POWER SUPPLY FOR MUNITIONS INDUSTRIES

Service of the United Press Associations
WASHINGTON, D. C.—An appropriation of \$200,000,000 to increase power supply in overloaded industrial centers will be asked of Congress by President Wilson at the request of the War Industries Board. This follows orders for matériel from General Pershing of great magnitude.

Unless immediate action is taken and extensions of electric power in the cities in question is obtained, the present war work will be materially hampered, Bernard Baruch, chairman of the War Industry Board, said today.

Cities where power shortage is endangering war industries most are: Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Newark, N. J., Niagara Falls, Canton and Massillon, O., Camden and Burlington, N. J., Alliance, O., Connelville, Pa., and Claremont, N. H.

WAGE CONTROVERSY JUDGES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wage controversies between employees and street railway companies in a number of American cities, now before the War Labor Board, will be turned over to William H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh, joint chairmen of the board, for settlement. The chairmen were empowered today to act for the full board. Representatives of employees and employers will appear before the chairmen here June 24.

EXTENSION OF STEEL PLANT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Midvale Steel Company will make an extension on its plant near Philadelphia under its agreement with the government, to provide greatly increased facilities for ordnance production. It was learned today that this plan had been decided upon in preference to selecting a new site.

TEACHERS PLAN TO HELP

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Many teachers had signed up for summer industrial employment when registration was closed today by the Chamber of Commerce, which took this means to help solve the labor problem. The teachers are willing to take factory jobs as well as clerical places and include both women and men.

JURY LEARNS OF PROMOTER'S WAYS

Testimony in Emerson Case Tells of Enterprises in West in Which N. F. Wilson Was Interested That Failed

Service of the United Press Associations
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Reports of investigators that N. F. Wilson, one of the defendants in the Emerson Motors case, had promoted automobile manufacturing companies in Seattle, Vancouver, B. C., and in other cities, were read to the jury in United States court today.

The companies in which Wilson was alleged to have been one of the leading promoters failed after many thousands of dollars of stock were sold, according to reports offered in evidence by Assistant United States District Attorney Osborne.

Michael F. Hanson, general manager of the Philadelphia Record, was the principal witness called today. He identified many letters and copies of letters that had passed between him and Henry R. Humphrey of the Humphrey Advertising Company of Boston.

He testified that he had refused the advertising of the Emerson Motors Company, because of the adverse report on the company made by the investigators of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. The letters offered in evidence were letters from Humphrey to Hanson, trying to break down the decision not to accept the advertisement of Emerson Motors for the Record.

Hanson also told of a visit paid him by Humphrey at which time he told the latter that the demonstration car then being used in Philadelphia was an assembled car and contained a Ford motor.

Nathan E. Nolle, a post office inspector, told of a visit he made to the Kingston plant of the Emerson Company. No cars were being turned out at the time, but he was told that preparations were being made to build cars, he testified.

Emerson Stock Returned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the Emerson Motors Company case Wednesday the government produced a letter written by Robert P. Matches on the day after the arrival in Boston of the \$20,000 which, it had been testified, was used to stop the investigation in Boston. This letter told of the return of a block of stock from a disgruntled investor and said the writer had to accept it because it came before he had an alibi. Extracts from the company's advertising were read into the records and it was shown that quietly toned statements were not wanted by the promoters, even when the manufacturing equipment consisted of a single floor and seven workmen.

MR. KONOVALOFF TELLS OF KERENSKY

A PACIFIC PORT—A. Konovloff, former Russian Minister of Commerce, who is here on his way to Washington, London and Paris, says that former Premier Alexander Kerensky is on his way to France.

Konovloff served as Minister during Kerensky's administration and for a time was Vice-President of the Cabinet. He was Vice-President of the Duma during the Romanoff rule.

"The last I heard from Kerensky was through an indirect source," he said today. "At that time he was in Norway and was trying to reach France."

COAL CONTRACTS APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Contracts not advertised have been approved by Mayor Peters as follows: 1200 tons of semi-bituminous coal, to Burton-Furber Company, for ferry service, at \$9.15 per ton; 500 tons of bituminous coal, to C. M. Sprague & Sons, at \$9.76 per ton, for City Hospital; 300 tons of bituminous coal, to the Coastwise Coal Company, at \$9.50 per ton, for the Calf Pasture Pumping Station.

I Urge You to Help Your Country and Yourself

The Government asks every patriotic American to cut down on wheat and meat. That doesn't mean that you have to stint yourself or family in nourishing food. Use more milk.

Milk is extremely nourishing and economical. Use fluid milk liberally in cooking. Rice, Sage, Tapioca and Bread Puddings, Custards, Chowders and Soups made with plenty of milk are very satisfying especially for children. Eat milk bread. Serve milk at every meal. Milk is meat and drink. Use a quart of milk a day for every child, a pint for every adult.





HENRY B. ENDICOTT
State and Federal Food Administrator

USE MORE MILK

New England Milk Producers' Association

Don't Spend It! Lend It!! Help End It!!!

Next Saturday, June 15, Uncle Sam will pay the interest on First Liberty Bonds. Don't spend this on yourself for things you can do without. Lend it back to Uncle Sam by buying War Savings Stamps. IT GIVES HIM AN ADDITIONAL \$70,000,000 A YEAR

Women canvassers enlisted for this War Savings Drive, make this suggestion at every home and office you visit.

MILK PRODUCERS WANT HIGHER PRICE

Though Contention That Farmer Must Receive 12 Cents a Quart Is Criticized, It Is Agreed Prices Are Too Low

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The contention of E. A. Rogers, a Brunswick, Me. farmer, made in a letter issued from the office of the Massachusetts Food Administrator that the farmer must receive 12 cents a quart for his milk in order to remain in the dairy business is not in agreement with the ideas of some other milkmen. One producer said he agreed with Mr. Rogers that the farmer is not getting enough for milk at the present time but he thought 12 cents a quart for the producer was a little strong.

Milk producers must receive at least 8 1/2 cents a quart for their milk in the months of July, August and September if the New England farmers are to stay in the dairy business, and whether that means that the price must be raised to the consumer the dealers must answer for themselves, said Richard Pattee, manager of the New England Milk Producers Association, when asked about the statement of Mr. Rogers. Mr. Pattee said, however, that he could not say whether 12 cents a quart is too much or not, but he was sure that some milk sold on the Boston market costs that much to produce it.

The letter in which Mr. Rogers made his statement was issued by a committee selected from the Milk Producers Association, the large Boston contractors, and the Chamber of Commerce, which was appointed upon the advice of Henry B. Endicott, Food Administrator for Massachusetts. It was stated by the representative of the committee, in order to carry on a campaign to help the producer get rid of the surplus supply during the month of June. The representative of the committee said he thought 12 cents was a little strong, but the conditions outlined in Mr. Rogers' letter are really a serious matter, as the dairyman cannot continue business at the present prices. The committee in trying to aid the farmer to get rid of his surplus of milk is carrying on a campaign of advertising. The advertisements are not paid for by the Food Administration, but by the Producers Association and the milk dealers in Boston.

Mr. Pattee, in commenting on the price received by the producer, said that the farmer desired only fair profits, but at present is not breaking even. The farmer gets less than 6 cents for his milk at the country station, and facts gathered by the Boston Chamber of Commerce survey show that it costs .0622 cents weighted average to produce it, but this average is 20 per cent below the cost for the average herd, and the survey made by the Chamber of Commerce showed that it cost over 6 cents a quart to produce milk in Massachusetts. If there is any profit being made in milk, it does not go to the farmer, Mr. Pattee declared. He pointed out that while the farmer gets less than 6 cents at the station, the cost of delivery after it leaves the farmer's hands is more than the price for its production. The consumer paying 14 cents pays a margin of about 8 cents above the price paid to the farmer. But what Mr. Pattee said he could not understand was why the public makes such a kick when milk goes up a cent a quart, when it means an advance of but \$3.65 a year if a family uses a quart a day.

COMMUNITY DINING ROOM IS PROPOSED

Cambridge Women Secure School-room and Take Steps to Provide Family Meal at Low Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—As an outgrowth of the soup kitchen run last year, where anyone could dine, take away his meal or have it sent to his home for a fee often as small as five cents, Cambridge is to have a school community dining room, said to be a new departure in the United States. The nearest approach to this is said to be in Hammersmith, England, where municipal feeding has met with great success.

The Cambridge School Board has just granted additional room for the expansion, but the enterprise is in no sense a school department activity, but is being worked out and carried on by a group of women who believe in the school community idea beyond the mere using of schools for social centers. These women, led by Mrs. Ferdinand Reed, are going ahead with plans for equipment and furnishing of the room. Mrs. Reed believes this room must be beautiful, homelike and interesting, although simple in decoration.

The Peabody School at Walker and Linneman streets, in which will be the dining hall, is in a community considered particularly ideal for the purpose. It is a district in which may be found persons in varying circumstances.

The enterprise is going forward through what amounts to a pooling of community efforts of various types, but an altruistic sentiment of meeting a need unshared through the previous important work of making a thick, rich soup available to all members of the community at 10 cents a quart. This soup was supplied through the Peabody School community kitchen not only to the children of the Peabody School, but to three other schools and two factories, as well as to homes of all classes of people near and far. The result was that an indebtedness of \$200 for equipment was paid off and other expenses met and a

surplus of \$47 remained at the end of the season in April last.

Features of the new dining-room plan are that it is not to be limited to the children, but the purpose is broad enough to amount to a public cafeteria restaurant where prices of eating will be held to a low level, but the food will be of a high grade. No strictly meat dishes will be attempted. The wheatless program will be adhered to, and particular attention will be given to the combination dishes now being featured in recipes being sent broadcast by the United States Government. It is planned to serve a soup at 3 cents, bread and butter at 2 cents, a large helping of corn hot dish such as corned beef hash or rice fish, for instance, for 10 cents, salad for 5 cents and pudding for 5 cents.

This food may be eaten in the dining room, it may be taken to one's home in his own container or it may be delivered to him by the school children at a nominal charge. Thus the children may earn their own meals as well as working up their own little fund of customers. Soup only will be served at noon, with the supper available from 6 to 7:30 p. m. The new room is to open in October.

Money for the equipment is now flowing in from the hands of those in sympathy with the community movement in the immediate vicinity of the school, and it is hoped to have 25 subscribers of \$25 each to meet expenditures of establishment. This money will be paid back in monthly installments as quickly as possible.

Parents of children in a position to do so have aided the work in a practical way. One Harvard Square provision dealer whose child attends the school has made it possible to get fresh meat bones for soup stock for very little cost, and celery that at first was purchased at 28 cents a bunch was made available through this dealer at 50 cents a bushel for outside stalks, which as a rule are discarded by truck farmers, but which are perfectly good for celery soup. Thus many factors have rallied to the cause of price reduction with the quality of food far above an ordinary standard of nutriment and deliciousness.

Another feature of the success of the community work in Cambridge is that cooperation has been displayed to an especially high degree, with all classes joining in a mutual enterprise that is appreciated because of its practicability and high standard. Mrs. Reed, who is an enthusiastic worker along community lines, and to whom a large part of the results already attained are to be credited, is a suffragist.

MR. BAKHMETEFF'S OFFICIAL STATUS

Ambassador Says He Is Only Person in United States Authorized to Speak for Russia

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Boris Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, informed the State Department, yesterday, that he had dismissed Dr. G. V. Lomonosoff, chief of the Russian Railway Mission to the United States, because of a statement which the latter issued in New York on Monday, opposing allied intervention in Russia and upholding the Bolshevik Government.

The Ambassador gave notice that he was the only person in the United States authorized to speak officially for Russia, and said that no one connected with the Embassy or under its jurisdiction was at liberty to make political statements of any character whatever.

While Ambassador Bakhmeteff is not recognized by the Bolshevik regime, he is recognized by the United States State Department as the official representative of Russia in the United States. Consequently, his action deprives Dr. Lomonosoff of any official status, quite as effectively as if there were no flaw in the relations between the Embassy and the controlling party at home.

Both the Ambassador and the Railway Mission were accredited to the United States by the provisional government of Kerensky. Since the overthrow of that government by the Bolsheviks, there has been no change in the attitude of the State Department toward the Embassy, which promptly repudiated the Bolsheviks. Dr. Lomonosoff aroused the Russian colony in New York on Monday by his statement, and on Tuesday night he addressed a mass meeting held to protest against allied intervention, and to urge recognition of the Bolshevik Soviets.

TURKS PERSECUTE THE JEWS IN MESOPOTAMIA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Turks, with the connivance of German military officers, have conducted a systematic persecution of the Jews in Mesopotamia, murdering or torturing their victims, says a statement given out here by the Zionist organization of America. The Jews in Baghdad and other Mesopotamian cities, it is alleged, were compelled to turn in their gold and silver money in exchange for paper currency, and when the latter, flooding the market, became debased in value, the leading Hebrew merchants were maltreated, and in some cases killed, on charges of conspiracy to impair the credit of the Turkish Government.

CAMP ACTIVITIES DIRECTOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thomas Page Smith of Boston has been appointed district director for the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities in charge of the North Central district. His territory comprises about 70 military training camps in all states north of Kentucky and from the District of Columbia to Utah. His headquarters will be located at Chicago.

PAVING WORK FOR BOSTON ANALYZED

About All of the Nearly \$2,000,000 Street Fund to Be Expended in the North, West and South Ends of the City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Analysis of the street-paving program in Boston, which provides for the expenditure of nearly \$2,000,000, is being made by engineers and contractors who are interested in the repaving of the city's highways. Careful scrutiny of the program shows, it is declared by men who have been giving study to the subject, that 51 per cent of the paving recommended by the Mayor's committee on streets is in the North, West and South ends of Boston. A large part of this 51 per cent is to be expended in the down-town streets of Boston, so called, in the heavy-hauling business district.

The large Roxbury and Dorchester districts get little or no paving in the present program. West Roxbury gets nearly 13 per cent of the street work planned for the year in the paving to be done in Center and Washington streets. But critics point out that Center Street cannot be improved this year, for there is a widening of the street to be effected and this would have to be done with money raised by bonds, and the Mayor is on record as against any bond issue in Boston so long as the federal government is in the market or likely to be. Sewer work will also have to be done in the street before it can be paved.

The Washington Street paving operation from Forest Hills to the Archdale Road may be put through, but it is said that some sewer work should be done there first.

South Boston gets 13 per cent of the street work planned by the Mayor's committee, while Charlestown gets 10 per cent. Over in East Boston the work to be done amounts to 9 per cent of the whole outlined operation.

Dorchester, one of the largest districts in the city and where the Republican friends of the Mayor rallied in force for his election, gets but a moiety of the work, it is declared. Dorchester streets are in need of attention, too, it is said. This district gets little else than the completion of Dorchester Avenue, which starts in South Boston and extends into Dorchester. The former administration did the bulk of the paving on this important thoroughfare.

The new program provides no work for Roxbury, although Warren Street, a most important highway, has long been in need of modern paving. Hyde Park gets nothing and neither does the Mayor's own district, Jamaica Plain. The bulk of the money is to be spent in paving streets in the city proper, South Boston, Charlestown and East Boston.

Washington Street from Charlestown bridge to the Dedham line is about nine miles in length. It is the important thoroughfare leading through the city's center and runs to Providence. It is declared that it should be placed in good condition for the entire nine miles. From La Grange Street in West Roxbury to the Dedham line the State put the street in very good condition with macadam. But from Forest Hills to La Grange Street the big highway should be paved, it is declared. The stretch through the South End, too, is in bad shape, the granite blocks being worn and rounded until they are almost like cobblestone.

STAMP PLEDGES COME IN SLOWLY

Boston Headquarters Report That on Wednesday 26,800 Were Added to Amount

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Pledges for the purchase of war savings certificates will have to be made in greater abundance during the remainder of the campaign in Massachusetts if the 1,000,000 mark is to be reached when the drive comes to an end on June 28, according to returns shown at headquarters in Boston. On Wednesday 26,800 new pledges were added to the amount already secured. Some sections of the State have been later in starting the campaign than other sections. Those in charge will be able to give out figures showing results only about once a week, due to the fact that heads of many of the committees will not hand in their reports oftener than that.

Nine war savings meetings were planned for today. They are to be at: Atlantic School hall, 8 p. m.; Burgess H. Spinnery; Bellingham, 8 p. m.; O. S. Marshall; Brockton, 4:30 p. m.; George T. Rice; Cohasset, 8 p. m.; ex-Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham and Sapper Pinfold; Franklin Opera House, 8 p. m.; Private LaFay; Weston, High School graduating class, W. W. Dearborn; Wakefield, State Armory Hall, 8 p. m.; Mrs. Arthur T. Leatherbee; Cathedral Hall, Malden Street and Harrison Avenue, Mrs. Philip L. Saltonstall.

Aside from these, special features had been planned for the noon meeting in Boston Common.

West Roxbury formally opened the campaign Wednesday night with a parade, said to be the largest ever held there, and a mass meeting, at which more than \$60,000 worth of stamps were sold in less than an hour.

COMMENCEMENT AT YALE UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Commencement exercises of Yale University this year will be much the same as in

previous years, except for the omission of the baseball game with Harvard and other events mainly of a recreational nature. Next Sunday commencement week will be formally inaugurated with the baccalaureate address of President Hadley in Woolsey Hall at 10:30, and an organ recital by Prof. Harry B. Jepson will be given in the same place at 5 o'clock. The annual meeting of "Yale-in-China" will be held in the evening in Dwight Hall. The speakers will include Chang Poling of Tientsin, the Rev. Brownell Gage, dean of the college, and Miss Gage, head of the nursing department.

Activities of the alumni and a meeting of the Yale Corporation are the chief events for Monday. Tuesday there will be a procession and patriotic meeting with announcement of class war records and an address by President Hadley. The commencement exercises will be held on Wednesday. These will be followed by the alumni luncheon and the reception by the president for graduates, their families and invited guests at Memorial Hall.

STATE CONTROL IN GERMAN AFFAIRS

Dr. David Jayne Hill Holds It Responsible for "Moral Default of German Universities"

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. David Jayne Hill, formerly ambassador to Germany, in a commencement address here on Wednesday to the graduates of the New York University, spoke of the effects of state patronage and state control in bringing about the "moral default of the German universities," a system, he declared, "that explains what would otherwise be incredible."

"Originally the impregnable strongholds of truth in the realm of intellect and of right in the realm of morals," said Dr. Hill, "they have lost their independence of judgment and expression and become creatures of the state." "It is an indisputable fact that, whatever the German professors may privately think and believe," he went on, "from the beginning of the war until now, not one of them, so far as is known, has spoken out in the interest of humanity, unless he had already escaped from imperial jurisdiction and believed himself safe in Switzerland or in some other foreign land."

Dr. Hill declared that the world never again can have the same reverence for their authority it had before, "because it is warped and denatured by subjection to another 'authority' morally inferior to their own."

Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown, in an address, warned against the lowering of educational standards in the United States.

Mr. Gerard Speaks in New York
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a public speech here on Wednesday, James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany, said that a year before he left Germany, von Tirpitz said that Germany aimed to seize the British navy, man it with German troops, cruise to the United States and demand from this country the cost of Germany's war.

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR CONFIRMS HIS RULING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Many questions regarding the Fuel Administrator's oral announcement on Monday that manufacturers of passenger automobiles would have their fuel supplies limited during the year beginning Aug. 1 to 25 per cent of the amount consumed during the preceding season caused the Fuel Administration to issue this statement last night:

"Fuel Administrator Garfield today confirmed the statement he made on Monday in regard to the curtailment of fuel for the manufacture of pleasure automobiles. He stated that the general question of curtailing this industry is now in the hands of the steel section of the War Industries Board. The Fuel Administrator, however, feels responsible to limit the amount of fuel used in the manufacture of pleasure automobiles to whatever extent the national situation demands. The department makes it plain that, even if steel is available for a larger production, it will be compelled to limit the fuel for the manufacture of pleasure automobiles in the season 1918-19 to not over 25 per cent of that consumed for this purpose in the season 1917-18."

"The enormous increase in the demand for coal in connection with the war has convinced the Fuel Administrator that it would be jeopardizing the vital interests of the country to permit fuel to be used in the manufacture of a larger number of pleasure automobiles than the 25 per cent mentioned above."

"This curtailment does not affect the manufacture of trucks or other cars for war use, nor the enormous amount of other material which the automobile companies have already undertaken for the government."

RAILWAY WORKERS' PENSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
MONTREAL, Que.—The greatest pension roll of any corporation in the Dominion is that of the Canadian Pacific Railway. There are now \$49 persons on the roll. Last year the company paid out in pensions the sum of \$257,147.

BANK CHANGES ITS NAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Germania National Bank has decided to change its name to the National Bank of Commerce of Milwaukee. Necessary papers have been forwarded to Washington.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT SAID TO BE SLIGHTED

Treatment Accorded to Major-General Wood Declared in Senate to Illustrate Such Tendency on Administration's Part

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The treatment accorded to Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood at the hands of the Administration and the War Department was vigorously discussed in the Senate on Wednesday, when Senator Hiram Johnson of California used the case of General Wood to illustrate what he termed a disregard on the part of the powers that be for public sentiment throughout the country.

The Senator from California precipitated the General Wood affair into the Senate debate in course of a speech on the Underwood resolution putting limitations on debate in that body. Limitations which Senator Johnson roundly characterized as illustrating a tendency toward the centralization of power which, though it might be necessary in time of war, was, nevertheless, he declared, dangerous to the cherished conceptions of American liberties.

Referring to General Wood, the Senator from California declared that he fully recognized the right of the commander-in-chief to select whomsoever he pleased to lead United States soldiers in Europe.

He asserted, however, that in face of the humiliation which General Wood had undergone and considering the high regard in which he was held as the ranking major-general of the army, the people of the United States were entitled at least to some explanation of the treatment accorded him, and the reasons, if there were any, why he was not allowed to follow his command to Europe. "There is no government on the face of the earth," he said, "which would dare to treat such a distinguished officer in this fashion without some explanation to the people. This, he declared, was precisely what had happened, although every section of the press of every creed and every political faith had insisted that an explanation be given of an affair which constituted, if not an injustice, at least a humiliation to a brave man."

Senator Johnson said in part: "I refer to the story of Gen. Leonard Wood because I think it illustrates, in a degree, as little else could, just how far we have gone in this government transmutation, and just how little regarded are now the Congress of the United States and even the people of the United States."

"I have selected, in order that the expressions may not be my expres-

sion, from various newspapers in the nation, newspapers of all shades of political faith, which represent constituencies and which represent all kinds of politics and all sorts of beliefs."

After reading editorial comments from several papers, the Senator from California continued: "Cruelest in all this world is the humiliation of a brave spirit. If it were necessary to humiliate a brave spirit as Leonard Wood was humiliated, for the love of God ought not the people of the United States to be told of it. I criticize no man; I am saying naught of hostility to any administration; I recognize the right of the commander-in-chief to select whomsoever he pleases for official command. But there is one thing that the American people have a right to ask at this juncture, one thing, Mr. President, that I have a right to ask and every other man has a right to ask, whose blood is in France today and that is why do you keep out of the fighting line a man whom we believed to be a soldier of ability and intrepidity, a soldier who could render valiant service in this hour?"

"I iterate and reiterate that I am indulging in no hostile accusation or criticism. I ask, just as I have a right to ask, that when an extraordinary order of this sort is made, when a brave spirit is humiliated at the very time when he expects to go across the water and fight for his nation, there be forthcoming to the American people some kind or some sort of explanation. Nothing better illustrates just how far we have gone in this government of ours today than the fact that there is no explanation made to the American people or to the Congress of the United States."

SUGAR SALES CUT TO TWO POUNDS EACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—No retailer in Massachusetts will be permitted to sell more than two pounds of sugar to any one person at one time, and every retailer is asked to satisfy himself that no purchaser is obtaining more than three pounds per person each month, according to an order issued by Henry B. Endicott, Food Administrator for Massachusetts. Consumers are warned that attempts to avoid this rule by making purchases at different places will be punished by cutting off the entire supply from such persons. The previous rule permitted the purchase of five-pound lots.

For preserving purposes a single purchaser may obtain not more than 25 pounds and a second purchase of that amount may be obtained only on the authority of the state or county administrator. Retailers will be held responsible for the enforcement of the order and consumers must observe it as well. Difficulty in obtaining shipping to bring sugar to this country is given as a reason for making more stringent rules.

BRITISH SUBJECTS RUSH TO ENLIST

Announcement That Draft Agreement Is to Go Into Effect Soon Causes Large Number to Present Themselves

BOSTON, Mass.—Announcement from Washington that the agreement permitting the drafting of British subjects residing in the United States is soon to go into effect, caused a rush of men anxious to enlist to the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission at 44 Bromfield Street today.

Official word received at the mission from Washington this morning indicates that the draft agreement will be in operation in a very short time, and it is expected that several thousand Canadians will enlist within the 40-day period that is to be given them for voluntarily offering themselves for service.

In Massachusetts alone it is figured there are 60,000 men who will be affected by the new draft agreement, and Maj. Kenneth D. Marlatt, head of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission in Massachusetts, hopes that all of these who are physically fit will come forward as volunteers. "The Canadian and British armies need men very badly," he said this morning, "and I sincerely hope that they will be filled by men of British and Canadian birth now living in this country. If we could get all who were here, they, with the men who are being drafted in Canada, would enable us to completely reestablish all our depleted Canadian battalions in France, and we would have reserves enough to keep us in good fighting shape for the next year."

"In the last few days we have had a call from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for men, and we would like to send at least 1000 to those two provinces during the next two weeks. The commanding officers of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia camps are particularly anxious to have New Brunswickers and Nova Scotians in their battalions."

"Up to the present time 98 per cent of the men in the maritime provinces regiments have been provincialists. We have arrangements now by which New Brunswick men, if they desire it, will be sent to New Brunswick camps, and Nova Scotia men to Nova Scotia camps. We have the names of many thousands of them here who are of military age, and I sincerely hope that they will take advantage of the period that is to be given them for voluntary enlistment."



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New Mid-Summer Hats

10.00 and 15.00

Included are semi-dress and tailored models in the latest styles. Really wonderful values at this price.

New Georgette and Velvet Models
New Italian Braid Models
New Georgette Models
New Transparent Brim Models
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New Organdie Models
New Milan Models
New All White Models
New Navy Models
New Leghorn and Taffeta Models
New Italian Straw and Velvet Models
(Second Floor)

Attractive Summer Dresses

Georgette or Taffeta

There are daily arrivals of delightful new dresses for women, designed especially for summer wear. The newest and most desirable idea of this season's mode finds expression in these beautiful models. One is of fine quality chiffon taffeta, cool Georgette sleeves, elaborately embroidered bodice. Another is of heavy Georgette, in Russian Tunic style. Navy, copen, flesh and white. 29.50

White beads ornament the skirt and bodice of a navy Georgette afternoon dress. The skirt is gracefully draped. 35.00

(Fourth Floor)

Chandler & Co.

Established a Century

Tremont Street Near West

FEDERAL WASTE IN UNREAD REPORTS

Great Cost to the United States Government of Printed Leaflets and Documents that Answer No Practical Purpose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is estimated that it will cost the government not less than \$13,000,000 this year for its printing—\$13,000,000 when every man, woman and child is being exhorted, on penalty of being considered disloyal, to buy war saving stamps, to contribute to the government's income and to conserve all useful commodities. Here are millions of dollars being paid out for white paper which is becoming so scarce and so high priced that publishers everywhere are facing a serious problem. Five thousand persons are being employed in three shifts a day and the night workers get 20 cents an hour extra pay in the government printing plant.

No one says that the Government Printing Office is not giving full value for all the money expended. Its administrative force works over time without extra compensation and all the employees are eager to do their best because it is war time and they are working for the United States Government. The pity is that so much labor, much of it skilled labor, should be employed and so much high priced paper and other materials consumed for pamphlets, leaflets, bulletins, circulars and reports issued in quantity production and of interest only to a limited number of persons and millions of them never read by any one.

One cannot be in Washington a week without becoming surfeited with publications of this sort that ask to be taken away from every office maintained by the governmental departments, bureaus, commissions, boards and committees which are ever multiplying. The tables on which these are spread out for the temptation of the newspaper man on his daily rounds or the chance visitor are seldom emptied until they are cleared for the waste paper receptacles at the end of the day, to be refilled the following morning with new issues. Moreover, there is not only an overproduction of all these bulletins, but men are paid to give out publicity, the publicity which the government pays for distributing in printed form.

There is the news room of the Committee on Public Information in which there are two or more well paid men. If they are asked for information they suggest that it can be found on the long tables covered with bulletins in the next room. A placard might serve the same purpose and would save the government several thousands of dollars. It is the same way in other centers of governmental service. There are more sinecures in the field covered by the broad name of publicity than one who wants every penny expended really to win the war likes to think about.

SHIPBUILDING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, B. C.—Unrest in the shipbuilding industry in British Columbia which finally culminated in a strike is at an end. An agreement has been signed between Senator Robertson, the federal strike mediator, and the representatives of the employers and the employees, which is for the duration of the war, with the wage question to be subject to readjustment every three months in the event of increase taking place in the cost of living.

In the settlement both sides have made concessions. The men have secured their 44-hour week while the employers on their side have maintained the open shop not only on government work but in private yards as well. The settlement provides for retroactive pay on the new wage scale to Feb. 1 on the understanding this accumulated money will be invested in war bonds. To this the men have agreed.

Only the boiler-makers and electricians have stood out from the agreement although they have resumed work until Aug. 1 when their international unions are demanding increased wages on the American side. On account of this pending demand they refused to be bound by the new agreement but their action will not retard shipbuilding here as whatever is decided on the American side will be granted in British Columbia.

A new provision made in connection with the shipbuilding industry here is the appointment of an adjuster to be named by the federal government. He will deal with any future disputes which may arise and settle all grievances in the yards.

MONTREAL WINDSOR HIGHWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HAMILTON, Ont.—Various municipalities and cities between Hamilton and London, and Hamilton and Niagara Falls met in this city for the purpose of discussing further activities in connection with the building of the Montreal to Windsor highway and to carry the efforts of Stratford, Kitchener and Guelph to have the route designated through those cities. The meeting resulted in the formation of the Provincial Highway Association, which will have headquarters at Niagara Falls, with Russell T. Kelly, president of the Hamilton Board of Trade, chairman, and T. Brown, secretary of the Hamilton Board of Trade, secretary. In pointing out the merits of this route it was stated that it would only be necessary to connect up London with Hamilton as London and

Windsor were already linked together by an excellent highway. It was shown, too, that the population that would be served by this route made it more logical than the northern line which would leave the fertile fruit and farming lands of the southern part of the province without a main artery. The executive of the new association will include representatives from each city, town and county along the proposed highway and a mass meeting will be held in Brantford to determine whether the southern or northern route shall be used.

IDLE HAVE 30 DAYS FOR FINDING WORK

Massachusetts Anti-Loafer Act to Go Into Effect July 12 Following Proclamation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Idle men in Massachusetts have 30 days in which to find employment in some useful occupation, under the terms of a proclamation issued by Gov. Samuel W. McCall. The proclamation puts into effect on July 12 the provisions of the "Anti-Loafer" Law, enacted by the recent Legislature. This law requires all able men between 18 and 50 to work at least 36 hours every week. It applies with equal force to the wealthy clubman and to the unemployed resident who basks upon the benches in the public parks.

The Governor declares: "The employment of all men able to work is necessary for the public protection and welfare," and the proclamation adds: "I do hereby call upon all police officers of the Commonwealth and of the cities and towns diligently to enforce this act and also call upon those who shall be designated agents for the registration of the unemployed in the several cities and towns of the Commonwealth to assist to the best of their ability the officers of the Commonwealth who shall be charged with the duty of conducting the registration."

Every person affected by the law is required to register with the Director of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics, Pauline F. Gettemy, is required to make all possible efforts to obtain employment for all idlers who register. To facilitate this work, the director is given the authority to establish in every city and town agencies for registration. The mere act of registering does not excuse a person from working regularly 36 hours weekly. Violators may be arrested without a warrant.

The law exempts from its provisions the bona-fide students, workmen on strike and persons registered under the National Selective Service Law. It will remain in force until the termination of the war with the Imperial German Government, unless conditions shall arise which may cause the Governor to withdraw his proclamation.

In putting this law into effect, Massachusetts has joined hands with a half dozen other states in the Union which have put this win-the-war measure into operation. Rhode Island is one of the most recent states to promulgate such regulations and the Massachusetts Legislature followed its example as a means partly to protect itself from the throng of ne'er-do-wells who were said to have been driven out of Rhode Island across the state border.

Governor McCall will soon appoint four persons as an advisory committee to the director of the Bureau of Statistics, in carrying out the provisions of the law.

RAILWAY POINTS

The Pullman Company attached special parlor cars to the Boston & Albany Road's New York express from South Station at 9:15 o'clock this morning, for the accommodation of the Pay School students en route to New York.

The New Haven special station supply train is covering the Plymouth division between Braintree and South Station today.

The signal department of the Boston Elevated is running electro pneumatic switch and signal cables into the new Sullivan Square Tower.

Sea Pine School for Girls students occupied reserved New Haven equipment on the Cape Cod express this morning en route from Brewster, Mass. The Boston & Albany added extra coaches to all trains leaving Springfield last night and this morning on account of Mount Holyoke College closing.

Elmer H. Morse, assistant superintendent of the Boston division of the New Haven, South Station, is distributing new time cards among employees from his terminal headquarters.

The construction department of the Terminal Division, Boston & Maine, is installing new copper trimmings on the Boston & Lowell section of North Station.

The passenger department of the New Haven furnished special service from Farmington, Conn., to Boston today for the accommodation of Miss Porter's students.

The Boston & Albany pay cars left South Station at noon today for Worcester and branch territory.

The engine crew dispatchers of the eastern district, New Haven road, are in session at South Station for the purpose of creating an engine run schedule which will cover summer time card traffic.

The private Pullman car Ideal occupied by the Gardner party passed through Boston over the New England lines today, en route from Monument Beach to Machias, Me.

The Boston & Albany operated a special train from Wellesley to Boston today, to take care of students' baggage.

BOSTON COMMON COLONY INCREASES

Late Additions to the Cottages Engaged in War Work Are Girls' Activities and the Poultry and Garden Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The cottage colony engaged in war activities on historic Boston Common is constantly growing, and some of the latest additions to the busy camp are the girls' activities of the Boston War Camp Community Service, the poultry and garden bureau of the extension department of the Massachusetts College of Agriculture, and the British-Canadian recruiting station, while many of the other activities are widening the scope of their action to include new phases of war work. War activities, in addition to those named, are the Y. M. C. A., the United States Navy and Army recruiting stations, the Salvation Army, American Red Cross Information Bureau, Food Facts Information Bureau, National Civic Federation, Women's Municipal League, and Woman's Committee on Food Conservation and Child Welfare, and the Knights of Columbus.

The Girls' Activities of the Community War Service is not an employment agency, as many seem to think, said Mrs. Amelia R. Damon, former social worker in the Connecticut thread mills, who is in charge of the cottage on the Common, but its purpose is to enable girls to aid in patriotic work by providing wholesome entertainment for the soldiers and sailors. Through entertainments given by the various clubs under the direction of this organization the soldiers meet young women under the guidance of carefully selected chaperones. When the dances or entertainments are given, chaperones accompany the girls to their homes. Such entertainments, said Mrs. Damon, throw a helpful influence around the soldiers and sailors who are seeking recreation.

A pretty little garden, surrounded by cozy cottages of the Common where the various organizations of the women's activities are carried on, gives the place the appearance of a quiet country village and just a few steps away on Tremont Street is the British-Canadian recruiting station and the United States Navy and Army recruiting tents with flags floating and signs inviting young men to enlist in the country's defense. Rallies are held at these places each day and speakers appeal to the young men to join the colors.

One of the busiest places on the Common is the United States employment bureau, where men are being employed for work in the shipyards and elsewhere. Twenty-one men were lined up at the counter Monday noon, when a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called at the cottage, awaiting their turn to get work in some line of government activity.

MEN ENROLLING FOR WORK ON THE FARMS

BOSTON, Mass.—Food supply, which is ever increasing in importance as the war continues, is to be augmented by every possible means this summer, and responding to the call of William B. Wilson, United States Secretary of Labor, for enrollment of their students for war emergency farm work during the summer vacation months, it was announced today by officials of the United States Government Employment Service, 53 Canal Street, that students are being enrolled in the public service reserve, the registration division of the employment service, and will be placed on farms through the branch offices of the employment service, with aid of the various agents of the Department of Agriculture.

The enrollment of these students is now taking place throughout the entire United States, and indications are that farm work will be boomed this summer as never before.

CANADIAN COAL PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The edict of the American Fuel Administrator restricting the exports of anthracite coal to Canada, which in turn caused the Canada Fuel Controller to prohibit the use of this class of fuel west of Winnipeg, will prove an expensive order to 14 Saskatchewan towns, which possess municipal gas-producing plants for generating electric light and power. These plants are all American made and are constructed to burn pea-size anthracite, which can only be secured from the United States. It has been estimated that 3500 tons of coal will keep all of them running for a year, and that if they are converted so that the soft Western Canadian lignite coal can be used it will entail an expense of from \$2000 to \$6000 in each case.

CANADIAN SHIPYARD PLANS

By The Christian Science Monitor special from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Halifax Shipyards, Limited, the company referred to recently in The Christian Science Monitor as the company formed for the purpose of carrying on an active shipbuilding program for the Canadian Government, has been granted incorporation with a capital of \$6,000,000. According to the notice of incorporation appearing in the Canada Gazette, the company may design, construct, purchase, lease or charter steamships, dredges, tugs, scows, steamship lines, transportation lines, wharves, dockyards, shipbuilding yards, marine railways, telegraph and telephone lines, and so forth, on lands owned or controlled by it. The company may also build and operate steamship, steam-

boat and railway terminals, transportation warehouse, storage and cold storage facilities, yards and stockyards, and so forth, on its own land. The company may construct shops and works for the manufacture of machinery or railway equipment, and all supplies for steamboats and vessels generally. Power houses for the development and utilization of water, steam, electrical or other power may be built and operated. It can also carry on the business of transporting passengers, mail and freight upon land and water of the Dominion, and engage in all branches of towing, wrecking and salvage in Canadian waters.

LITTLE STORIES OF PROFITEERING

From many sources reports are reaching The Christian Science Monitor office that prices charged to retail purchasers of the necessities of life are unfair or excessive in comparison with the conditions announced by public officials and agents as being now in effect. As a possible aid in correcting what is wrong, The Christian Science Monitor is printing brief statements, experiences, or incidents showing the actual situation from the point of view of the consumer.

"Profiteering would be more difficult than it is now if the women would watch more closely the fair price list put out by the Massachusetts Food Administration," says a woman who takes a lively interest in the various war activities. "It seems to me," she continued, "that it is the duty of the consumer to assist the Food Administration by doing this very thing. Now if the Woman's Club wishes to start another worth-while activity why do they not put some speakers out to urge the women of the city of Boston to cooperate with the Food Administration and help stop profiteering."

"For my part I can't see why the farmer is entitled to a big price for his potatoes any more than anyone else is entitled to profit by the war; nor should the milkman expect to make more profit than in pre-war times, in fact he should be willing to sell not at the price he can get but at a price that will enable him to continue his business and make a living for himself; and anyone who refuses to do this lacks patriotism. No one should expect to make money during the war."

"The average consumer is making a big sacrifice. He is paying more for his food and clothing and in many instances his wages have not advanced in the ratio of the cost of living. If he is making this sacrifice then it is too much to ask the big business man to cut his percentage of profit during the war?"

HIGHER PORTLAND GAS RATES SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland, Me., Bureau

PORTLAND, Me.—Figures purporting to show that the company is selling gas at \$1 that costs it \$1.2330 per 1000 cubic feet to produce, the Portland Gaslight Company presented a petition before the Public Utilities Commission Wednesday at a hearing in this city, asking that the commission fix a rate at which the company might sell its production at a reasonable profit.

Col. Fred N. Dow, president of the company, was the principal witness of the morning. A table that was offered as an exhibit gave as the total net cost for the past four years .7255 per cubic foot. The table also showed that the cost of gas for an output of 400,000,000 cubic feet, the amount the company expects to furnish this year, is, under present conditions, \$1.2330.

The company's attorney in presenting the petition said: "The company finds itself in a predicament where it is actually operating at a loss and at such a serious loss as to threaten its solvency. This condition is not one that is peculiar to this company, but obtains in other companies throughout the country which are engaged in this business. The war and the resultant prices are the chief causes. What the company asks the commission to do is to fix a price that will enable the company to break even with such added profit as the commission deems fair on the capital invested."

ENLISTMENTS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Additional figures to those recently published in The Christian Science Monitor of the enlistment under the Military Service Act in Canada show that young men are coming to the colors in a most satisfactory manner. During the month of May no fewer than 37,886 joined up, of whom over 31,000 were infantrymen, who are in great request at the present moment. In contrast to these figures during the month of April, the total enlistments only numbered 12,614. During last month there was a wastage amongst Canadian troops of 243, of which 2604 were casualties overseas, 2443 returned for discharge, 3021 discharged in Canada and 175 in England.

UNITARIAN CONFERENCE

WATERVILLE, Me.—The Maine conference of Unitarian churches at its annual session on Wednesday elected former Chief Justice William P. Whitehouse of Augusta as its president. William Hume of Eastport and John Wilson of Bangor were elected vice-presidents, and the Rev. Paul S. Phalen of Augusta, secretary-treasurer. The resolutions adopted included a patriotic declaration, pledging hearty and unwavering support to the government in the prosecution of the war. The State Woman's Alliance met in the afternoon.

Y. W. C. A. ACTIVE IN THE WAR ZONES

Extensive Operations Carried on in France by Women From United States—Many Clubs and Canteens Established

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American women in France are doing good hard work, rendering excellent war service, not "enjoying the war," as some have said, according to several Young Women's Christian Association workers who have just returned to the national headquarters in New York after months of work abroad. Among those who told of their work over there were Miss Mabel Cratty, general national secretary, who directs 2500 secretaries in this country, Europe and the Orient; Miss Blanche Geary, construction expert of the Association; Miss Ella Schooley, finance director, and Miss Henrietta Roelofs, who is at the head of the Y. W. C. A. work in France.

These four and Mrs. James S. Cushman, chairman of the War Work Council, spoke with enthusiasm of the "foyers des Alliees" which they have established in many places where munitions are made. These are designed to do for the women workers what the Y. M. C. A. has done for the men. Where the munitions factories are in cantonnements there the government provides barracks where the women workers sleep and eat. They provide all the necessities of living but depend upon the Y. W. C. A. workers to furnish recreation, sometimes giving them buildings.

These association women went over first at the request of a committee of American women in Paris, who realized that France had not taken up welfare work among women in industry as had America and England. Later Mr. Clemenceau's chef de cabinet invited them to establish their activities in factory towns and communities and also in Paris, where many women are employed by the government. He had seen the splendid work they had accomplished at St. Etienne, where they had entertained from 1000 to 1200 women industrial workers every noon, often having to repeat their program three times in order that all might enjoy it. They also ran a canteen where they served simple dainties not included in the government fare. Dramatic clubs and athletics are established and not the least of the work is the combating of German propaganda.

Canteens have been established throughout Paris for the 17,000 women employed by the Ministry of War alone. There are also hotels run by the association for the women of the signal corps in Paris and in two other cities. For American women workers of all sorts the Association has established the Hotel Petrograd right in the heart of Paris. The restaurant is open to American men and is always crowded. The whole place is filled by a seemingly countless variety of uniforms. Everywhere the club-rooms are made as dainty and attractive as possible.

MUST SALUTE ANTHEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Ordinance to compel every man of Atlanta to stand and remove his hat during the rendition of the "Star-Spangled Banner" on the streets of the city has been adopted by the general council. The penalty provided is a fine not exceeding \$200 or sentence to work on the streets or public places, for not exceeding 30 days.

NORTHEASTERN COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—One hundred twenty-one students of the school of Northeastern College, Boston Young Men's Christian Association, received diplomas last evening at the commencement exercises held in Jordan Hall. The address to the graduates was given by Grafton D. Cushing, former Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, Frank Palmer Spear, president of the college, presided. The graduation exercises were on war subjects and were presented by war subjects and were pre-

sented by: Ernest A. Hale of the School of Law; Raymond D. Willard, School of Commerce and Finance; Thomas B. Kenney, Evening Engineering School; and John J. Meagher, Cooperative School of Engineering. Those graduating with cum laude honor were Irving Bertman, Edward J. Casey, Charles H. Coleman, John J. Gorman, John P. McBride, Harry Mandelstam, William J. O'Neill, Jacob A. Shure, Benjamin D. Solomon, Charles A. Southworth, Chester C. Steadman, Richard L. Stubbs and Albert T. Wall.

MARKET GARDEN SERVICE STARTED

Worcester District to Be Kept in Touch with Prices and Production Through County Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

WORCESTER, Mass.—Operation of a market news service by the Worcester County Farm Bureau during the next five or six months is expected to result in better net returns to the market gardeners of this district and at the same time enable consumers to obtain fresher vegetables at relatively lower rates. Through the operation of the system the market gardener will know each afternoon the needs of the market for the next day and the prevailing prices, while through the morning papers the consumer will be informed as to what lines of vegetables are abundant as well as to the prevailing rates for necessary products. Such a system is expected to prevent overabundance at any one time and the resulting waste or loss of revenue to the farmer. In other words the entire system of shipping near-by grown vegetables from the farm to the home of the consumer will be coordinated through the efforts of the Farm Bureau.

There are 10 towns within a radius of 12 miles from which the city receives the greater part of its produce. These towns are Auburn, Boylston, Grafton, Holden, Jefferson, Millbury, Northboro, Paxton, Shrewsbury and West Boylston.

The market gardeners in Shrewsbury were the first to organize. These producers (and there were 48 at the meeting) were told that a representative or town agent of the Bureau of Markets in Shrewsbury would be informed each afternoon of the quantities of each article that the producer is to put on to the market the next day. The town agent will ascertain by telephone from the farmers what produce they have available and send the totals to the farm bureau in this city before 7 o'clock each evening. The same system will obtain in the other nine towns. The information will be summarized and will be available for the producer, together with the quantity of each article of produce carried over on the wholesale market that day. A statement for the morning papers will be prepared also, giving a list of articles that are abundant, normal and scarce, and probable prices.

The produce will be sent to the city early the next day, nearly all of it by automobile truck. In many instances farmers have combined in purchasing trucks, so that the cost of delivery will be considerably reduced. The produce will be routed so as to supply all the city markets, both wholesale and retail, and it is expected that consumers will have the opportunity of purchasing vegetables which are not more than 15 hours from the garden, and in many instances less than six hours.

As many consumers in Worcester have adopted the plan of making their own selections and carrying them home, the system will undoubtedly enable them to obtain better vegetables at lower rates than under the old method.

NEGRO EXODUS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A delegation of business men from Selma, Ala., headed by J. B. Ellis and Julian Smith, has gone to Washington to seek the aid of the Federal Government in curbing the activities of labor agents, who are rapidly denuding black belt plantations of Negro labor. These agents have caused an acute situation on many large plantations.

AID IN ENFORCING DRY LAW ASKED

North Carolina Anti-Saloon League Urges Citizens of State to Prevent Illicit Manufacture and Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—On account of the high price whiskey is bringing in North Carolina, which will likely serve as a big inducement and encouragement toward an increase in bootlegging, R. L. Davis, superintendent of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League, is proposing the organization in North Carolina of county law and order leagues, having as their main object the annihilation of the illegal liquor traffic.

"From information coming to this office and to the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue," Mr. Davis said in a letter sent out over the State, "I am convinced that we prohibitionists must bestir ourselves to keep down the illicit manufacture of liquor."

"Since no liquor can lawfully be shipped or brought into the State, it has advanced in price to \$10 a quart in some places. This price is such a strong temptation to some that they are yielding and are beginning to make it. I fear the illicit manufacture of whiskey is on the increase in the State and officers and citizens must get busy to check it."

"It is the duty of the sheriffs and other police officers to arrest criminals and stop crime. It is equally the duty of the citizens to aid him. The citizen who does not do his duty to break up the blockade still by telling on the blockader has no right to criticize the sheriff or police for not doing his duty. Each is sworn to uphold the law, and government compels everyone to tell all he knows about crime."

CANADA'S FLOUR PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The western office of the Canada Food Board has issued a notice to the public that arrangements have been completed by which the people of the western provinces will be supplied with white corn flour in quantities which will permit of liberal substitution, and at a price as near to the market price of wheat flour as it is possible to bring it. All the milling companies have agreed to carry a stock of this flour and meal at central distributing points and to distribute at a profit of two per cent on cost. A liberal supply has been secured from the United States and with a supply of corn flour there has been obtained a liberal supply of corn meal. Arrangements are also being made by which a limited supply of oat flour will be available. By substituting it is hoped to conserve wheat flour.

SCHOOL RESTRICTION PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Board of Education is considering a recommendation made by some of the leading principals of the city schools to close night classes to aliens who have no desire to become naturalized, but who take advantage of the free educational facilities provided by the citizens. The suggestion made by the principals is that the privilege of free education in night schools be limited to British subjects, or to those aliens who express a desire to become such at the earliest opportunity, and that special classes be organized to teach acceptable aliens the English language and to dwell strongly upon British and Canadian history from a patriotic standpoint.

HOWARD HAS NEW PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Rev. J. Stanley Durkee, Ph.D., for many years pastor of the South Congregational Church, of Campello, Brockton, Mass., was unanimously chosen as president of Howard University at the recent meeting of the trustees.

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THE BOYS' FESTIVAL OF JAPAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—Paper-made and cloth-made carp are flying over the roofs of the city today, for many people are observing the Tango-no-Sekku, or Boys' Festival, one of the five festivals of the seasons in Japan. The five festivals, as we know them today, have been celebrated in Japan ever since the beginning of the Seventeenth Century on the following dates: The seventh day of the first month, the third day of the third month, fifth day of the fifth month, seventh day of the seventh month and ninth day of the ninth month. The days for these festivals are fixed, as are all traditional observances of similar nature, according to the lunar calendar, which in Japan has been replaced by the occidental solar calendar since the year 1872, though the use of the old calendar is not dispensed with entirely even now by some old-fashioned people.

The Tango, or the Boys' Festival, is celebrated to excite aspirations after bravery and a high sense of honor in the hearts of Samurai boys. It has been observed also to foster family pride, as noble deeds of ancestors were often brought before the children on this occasion. At this festival armor and helmet handed down from ancestors who wore them on the battlefield are commonly displayed in a room. Also there will be displayed many dolls representing warriors in glittering armor, some riding on proud steeds and others on foot. There are also shown banners, swords and other weapons.

This fête makes itself particularly conspicuous on account of the display outside every house where there are boys. A bamboo pole is erected, and to the top of it is attached a huge carp made of paper or silk, fastened by its open mouth and inflated by the breeze. With every breath of wind the great fishes float out from the pole and away overhead, so that throughout the day thousands of big fish seem to be swimming in the air over the roofs of the towns and cities.

The paper carp displayed at this festival is a good omen for boys in Japanese lore, as this fish typifies indomitable resolution. It is called the warrior fish, because, though it is a most lively fish, on a carving board it meets its end without flinching. The fish symbolizes indomitable courage as it sturdily faces the strong current of the stream and leaps up waterfalls. So the fond parents hope that their little boys will rise up in the world and overcome all obstacles. This swimming up the waterfall is very prettily suggested by the actual symbol, for the paper fish appears as swimming up the bamboo.

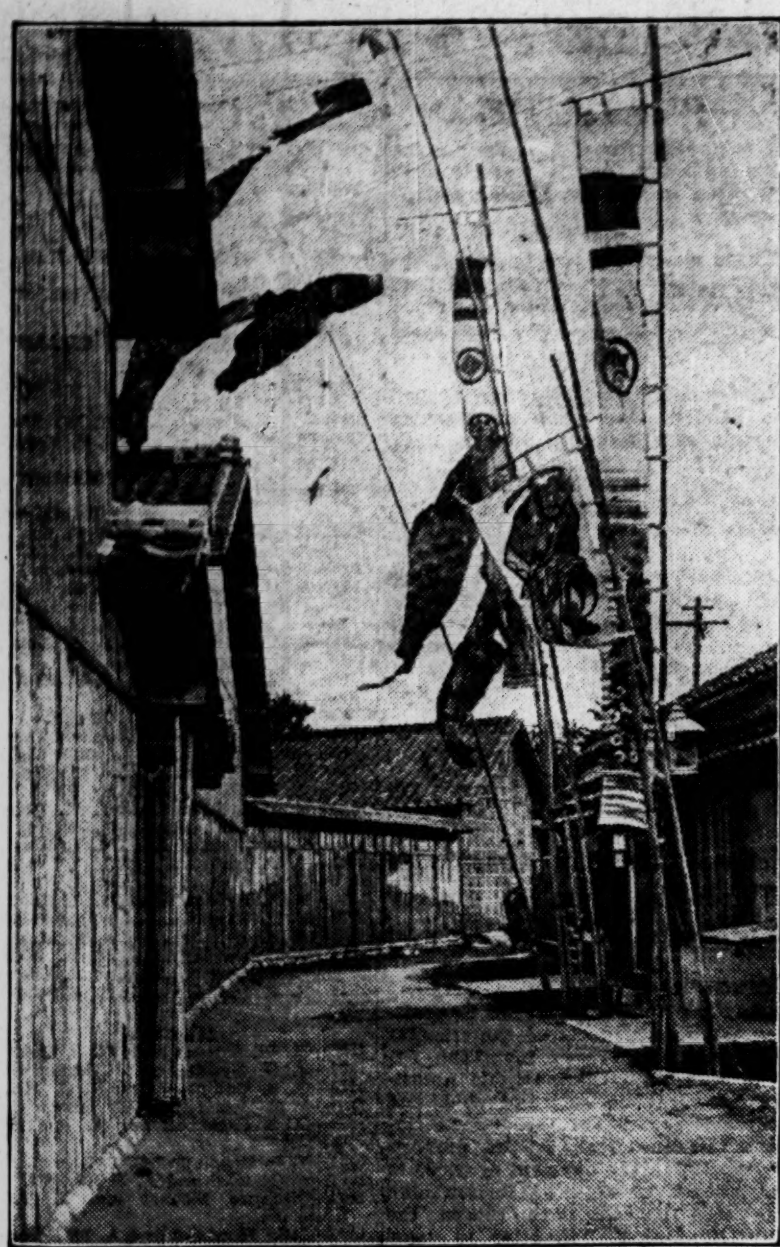
According to a Chinese tradition, the carp is the king of fish, and if it succeeds in swimming up the cataract called Ryumon, which means "the gate of dragon," in the upper part of Hung-ho, it becomes a dragon itself. In Christian ecclesiastical art the dragon is a symbol of sin and evil. But the five-clawed Chinese dragon, according to the national lore, is a supernatural and mighty being. It flies about where it lists, and can hide itself in the heart of the earth. It is an emblem of purity, strength and various other attributes of virtue. It is a symbol of dignity and might. It is easy, therefore, to see why a symbol of a carp aspiring to become a dragon is taken to be an emblem betokening great success in life. It is, therefore, to give this object lesson to the boys, and with earnest prayers that the boy may attain success in life, that the paper carp is set high in the air when the Boys' Festival is being celebrated.

At the time of the festival, the shobu (securus) spruce is in luxuriant growth, and ayme or iris is in full bloom, and they both play a conspicuous part in the "weeping of this festival. Bunches of shobu, together with sprays of mugwort, are thrust into the eaves of the houses. The shobu is a plant of good omen, symbolizing longevity. Perhaps such poetic imaginations and associations are just as well left undisturbed by the practical matter-of-factness of modern physical science.

It is interesting to note that the Japanese word "shobu," pronounced, also applies to the character signifying "noble warrior's art," or "encouraging warrior's art." To this circumstance the origin of the festival is often ascribed, and the Tango Festival is often called Shobu Festival. It is recorded in history that the Emperor Kammu at the end of the Eighth Century inaugurated a Shobu-Kai, a gathering calculated to encourage feats of arms. It is said that the Emperor on the fifth day of the fifth month every year invited the warriors throughout the country to take part in a competitive exhibition of the arts of war, the tournaments consisting of such warlike exercises as horse riding, archery, sword play, fencing, etc., the Emperor himself awarding suitable prizes to the winners.

The Tango Festival seems to have been observed in very early times—about 1300 years ago at least. We have it recorded that in the reign of Emperor Shomu (724-748 A. D.) the custom was "revived." This is a clear evidence that it existed prior to that date. The custom of displaying armor and helmet with the dolls seems to have originated at a later date.

Picture to yourself a room decorated with weapons and armor, where are displayed dolls representing warriors armed to the teeth, with a group of small boys gathered about their father listening to his tales with breathless interest, their eyes sparkling with excitement. Imagine that father telling to the boys stories of various persons represented by the dolls. Allow your imagination to see the father pointing his finger to some scratches on the helmet or the breastplate—tell-tale marks of hard fighting—and giving a lively account of the courageous ex-



Paper carp decorations in honor of Boys' Festival in Japan

plots of their own ancestors on the battlefields of bygone days, dwelling upon their spirit of loyalty to their lord or the Emperor, and emphasizing the noble sense of honor, in the defense of which they may have sacrificed their lives. Imagine all this, and then you will have before you a scene such as you would witness in every Samurai home at this festival. Then you would obtain a peep into the inner life of that warrior class who have mainly made Japan what it is today. In such a scene the true spirit of Yamato, the ideal of knightliness, the life of Japan, is being infused into the minds of the youngsters. It has been in such a scene that the first and greatest ideals of manhood have been held up to the sons of Japan in their early boyhood, the Tango Festival thus furnishing an excellent object lesson in the education of Samurai.

"LINCOLN" BY SAINT GAUDENS FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"I think it is a capital idea to send to London the Saint Gaudens statue of Abraham Lincoln. It is a very, very beautiful statue and what we should be represented by," said Theodore J. Keane, dean of the art school at the Art Institute, speaking of the proposal to give a replica of the famous Saint Gaudens "Lincoln" to England.

"I would heartily approve sending the Saint Gaudens statue in place of the 'Lincoln'," observed Mr. Keane in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The Barnard has certain elements about it, but it is not adequate. The head alone is fair, but the general statue is entirely inadequate to represent America in a dignified way. And the Saint Gaudens 'Lincoln' is one of the great single figure statues in this country."

"It would also be a splendid thing to send a copy of that statue because of Lincoln's identity with the State of Illinois. It would partake of national expression, and more particularly of our own locality, because really Lincoln belonged to Illinois."

PRAISE FOR SIR ROBERT KEYES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England.—The War Cabinet has sent the following telegram to Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, commanding at Dover. "The country owes you and the officers and men under your orders its warmest thanks for the successful efforts you have made to deal with the submarine menace at its source. The blocking of Ostend last night puts the finishing touch to the gallant achievement at Zeebrugge—and we send you our sincere congratulations." In reply, the Vice-Admiral, Dover, has sent the following telegram to the War Cabinet: "On behalf of all the ranks and ratings which I am proud to have had placed under my command, I thank you for your much appreciated message."

CALGARY AND GERMAN'S

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

CALGARY, Alta.—Calgary's Immigration agent declared that he had no knowledge of Germans coming into this Province, when questioned in regard to the resolution of the Winnipeg local council of women which urged the Dominion Government to make an investigation into the influx of German immigrants from the United States into the western provinces.

INDIANS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

CHURCH AND STATE UNION OPPOSED

Federation Council at Chicago Condemns Sectarian Use of Public Funds and the Illinois Supreme Court Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The most united step taken in this community against continuing payment of public money to sectarian institutions was that of the Chicago Church Federation Council last week. The council is composed of ministers and laymen representative of Baptists, Congregationalists, Disciples, Evangelical Association, Presbyterian, Methodist, United Brethren and United Presbyterians, in all some 600 individual churches.

The council sharply condemned the practice and also a recent decision of the State Supreme Court permitting it to go on, and declared it would call on its various denominations in Illinois to decline to receive any public money in any way whatsoever.

President of the council is Prof. Herbert L. Willett, a prominent member of the faculty of the theological school at the University of Chicago. W. B. Millard is executive secretary.

The practice which has grown up in Cook County, as in fact in many places all over the United States, of appropriating large sums of money for services performed by sectarian institutions in taking care of dependent children of the county, was laid before the Church Federation Council by the Rev. W. S. Fleming, superintendent of the Methodist Mutual Aid Union of Chicago. This organization handles Methodist charity work in Chicago. Mr. Fleming came into the case through study of it as chairman of a committee on public funds and sectarian institutions of the Chicago Methodist Ministers' Meeting, and also of a similar committee of the River Methodist Conference, including Chicago. A committee of the council had been considering the subject for some time.

Resolutions adopted by the Chicago Church Federation Council last week were as follows:

"We are opposed to any appropriation or payment of public funds to or acceptance of such funds by sectarian institutions under any pretext or for any purpose whatsoever."

"We hold that such use of public funds is in effect a union of church and state in the establishment of a particular sect, and thus a violation of the constitutions of both the United States and the State of Illinois."

"We maintain that any use of state funds by sectarian institutions is a violation of the fundamental American principle of complete separation of church and state and therefore contrary to public policy."

"We are convinced that the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois on Oct. 27, 1917, in a case of Dunn vs. the Chicago Industrial School for Girls, misinterprets the Constitution of Illinois and is extremely dangerous as a matter of public policy. We do this the more readily because this decision is diametrically opposed by two former decisions of the same body on exactly the same question, 125 Ill. 540, and 144 Ill. 342."

"We are in sympathy with the efforts now being made to have this whole matter brought again to the attention of the Supreme Court through cases now pending in the courts of Cook County which will doubtless be carried to the Supreme Court."

"Our attitude in this matter must not be interpreted as opposing in any way the proper care and religious training for the dependent children of

our State, for we believe and insist that this can and should be done by ways in harmony with our Constitution and wise public policy."

"We call upon our various church institutions in Illinois to decline to receive public funds for any purpose or any pretext."

"Adopted by unanimous vote by Chicago Church Federation Council, May 28, 1918."

The foregoing resolutions were transmitted to Mr. Fleming in the following communication:

"My Dear Dr. Fleming: The attitude of the churches of Chicago toward the sectarian appropriation of public funds, and toward the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of Dunn vs. Chicago Industrial School for Girls, is seen in the enclosed resolutions which were adopted today by unanimous vote. Fraternally yours, 'HERBERT L. WILLETT, President."

"W. B. MILLARD, Executive Secretary."

Both of these letters were forwarded, in copy, to Protestant ministers in the fifth judicial district of Illinois last week, in connection with the campaign of Judge C. C. Craig for reelection to the State Supreme Court. Judge Craig was a member of the court when it handed down the decision objected to.

MR. FORD INDORSED BY DEMOCRATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Henry Ford for United States Senator from Michigan on a fusion ticket was proposed by the Democratic state conference at Lansing on Wednesday. Mr. Ford is a Republican, but the Democrats want him to run on their ticket, or if the three other Republicans who are avowed candidates will withdraw and leave Mr. Ford unopposed in the Republican primary, the Democrats will make no nomination.

Judge William F. Connolly of Detroit, Democratic national committeeman, who has just returned from Washington, proposed the plan. He denied that it was urged from the White House, but the resolutions adopted by the conference cite the endorsement of Senator Nelson, Minnesota Republican, by President Wilson as a precedent.

Republican leaders are not expected to favor the proposition, as Mr. Ford is regarded as a staunch Wilson supporter. It is also highly improbable that the Republican candidates would withdraw. They are Fred M. Warner, and Charles S. Osborne, former governors, and Truman E. Newberry, former Secretary of the Navy.

THREE TO OPPOSE GOV. COX IN OHIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Gov. James M. Cox, Democrat; former Gov. Frank B. Willis, Republican, and Gov. Governor Cox's opponent in 1914 and Edwin Jones Jackson, Republican, who managed the successful campaign for Governor Willis in 1914, announced themselves on Wednesday as candidates for Governor, subject to the primary election in August.

Governor Cox is without opposition for re-nomination. In the race for the Republican nomination, besides Messrs. Willis and Jackson, is John H. Arnold, Columbus, former Lieutenant-Governor.

All the candidates for Governor declare they recognize the right of the war as the foremost task before the nation, and that their efforts, if elected, would be to marshal the resources of the State to this end. Governor Cox declares he will make no active campaign for reelection, but wants to give the voters a chance to continue his services if they want them.

SENATOR OPPOSES HYPHEN PATRIOTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—If the so-called National Patriotic Council of Americans of German origin, which is reported to have gone out of existence in New York on Tuesday night because Washington does not favor the organization, has been using the name of Senator Lodge and other conspicuous men as favoring the society, there is no authority for the use of endorsement from here. Senator Lodge denounced the organization when his attention was called to it, and declared he is utterly opposed to any but straight-forward American efforts at this time.

POTASH IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—It is possible that Alberta will soon be producing another war-time commodity for the use of the Empire's forces overseas, as a scheme is afoot to develop some of the potash beds known to exist in the province. Several areas of mineralized land have already been examined and others are to be investigated at once. Charles F. Law of Vancouver, who is interested with a syndicate of eastern capitalists, when in the city, stated that some American money is available for the undertaking. There are large deposits of potash in Alberta, and Mr. Law states that in the country adjacent to Edmonton there is reason to believe there may soon be found the makings of an important potash mining industry. Engineers and mining experts are looking into the matter.

ANTI-TREATING LAW UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The anti-treating law enacted by the Quebec Legislature, the validity of which was contested before the Superior Court in Montreal, has been declared constitutional and operative, in a decision just rendered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Coderre.

CASE FOR CANADIAN FARMERS OUTLINED

Agriculturists Express Loyalty to Empire in War, but Protest Against Enforcement of the Military Service Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Under the auspices of the United Farmers Association of Ontario, 2500 agriculturists from all parts of the Dominion met in convention in this city to protest against the action of the Union Government in the enforcement of the Military Service Act to the extent of drafting young men from the farms. Resolutions were passed strongly censuring the government and calling for an amendment of the Military Service Act, and asking that all owners and managers of farms be exempt from military duties, that those already drafted be given extended leave, and that one skilled man be left for each 100 acres. The position of the farmers, stated briefly, is that they desire to express their unbounded loyalty to the Empire in the struggle in which it is engaged and are determined to exert their utmost efforts in the successful prosecution of the war, and are willing to fight or produce, according to the needs of the allied nations, but they are convinced, by knowledge gained by actual contact with farm conditions, that the enforcement of the Military Service Act to the extent of robbing the farms of workers, will prove absolutely disastrous to the best interests of the Dominion and of the Empire.

Referring to the alleged unsympathetic treatment accorded the large delegation of farmers at Ottawa recently, it was stated that organized labor had entered into an agreement with the manufacturers and the government in order that labor would not be conscripted from the cities, this action resulting in a drive directed solely against the farmers in Ontario and Quebec. Mr. H. W. Woods, president of the United Farmers Association, speaking for Alberta, said that "production has been hit harder in that province than in any other. Every single man taken from the farm means a reduction of production to the extent of that man's ability. His place cannot be filled unless we go to the United States and get efficient farmers from there. They are nowhere else to be had. I presume that in the west, and especially in Alberta, one efficient man on a farm well equipped, can produce more grain than anywhere else in Canada. It is assumed that 50 to 80 per cent of the breaking that should have been done in Alberta this year had not been done owing to the shortage of farm help."

Mr. C. W. Gurney said that "we were continually told that Mr. Lloyd George had called to send us men and more men, even at the loss of production, and we did not know that that statement was not true until we were leaving Ottawa. If Canada sends 500,000 men she will send 5 per cent of her population, while if the United States sends 5 per cent, she will send 5,500,000. We are told that the United States intends to send only 2,000,000 men, and up to the present has sent only 1,000,000, or less than 1 per cent."

Mr. J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers Association, said that the farmers were "manufacturing the most important ammunition in the world," and defied contradiction of his statement that "the food supplied to the soldiers is the most important ammunition that we can give. We have front line trenches in the agricultural industry as well as at the front. Let the government get rid of the thousands of men hiding down those soft jobs of district representatives which are costing the country millions of dollars," he concluded.

Mr. J. W. Levesque, deputy president of the Gardeners Association of Quebec, referring to the charge that the farmers of Quebec were disloyal, said: "We are not disloyal. We have clung to the soil in order to produce for the boys at the front. We want to win the war in Quebec for civilization. We have said we will do our best to increase production, and

now we are told to leave the farms and go to the front. Who will feed the boys if we leave our farms? This is not a racial question, but a national question, and we are willing to work hand in hand with the Province of Ontario."

The following resolutions were passed:

"That following British precedent, which, at as late date as the Royal proclamation of April 20 of this year, recognizes the need of maintaining sufficient skilled agricultural labor to efficiently cultivate the farms, and which has since the beginning of the war consulted the representatives of the farms as to the needs of agriculture, we would ask our government:

(a) To create an Advisory Board in each Province, said board to be constituted of men actually engaged in agriculture, and nominated by whatever general farmers' organizations may exist in that Province, with whom the whole situation, both from the standpoint of military and productive needs, may be taken up, and who may make such recommendations from time to time as the needs of the whole situation may dictate.

(b) Whereas under the most recent order in council, given to the press on May 24, officers have been specially detailed to deal with applications for leave of absence, we recommend that again following British precedents, appeal tribunals shall be created to deal with extreme cases as developed under the recent order in Council, and that practical agriculture be represented on the personnel of these tribunals. That the food producing operations of our country be accorded the same consideration by our government as is given by the government of the United States to food production in that country."

Other resolutions ask that an Industrial Reorganization Committee be formed under the Department of Trade and Commerce and consist of agricultural, manufacturing, labor, financial and transportation representatives, and that a memorial be presented to the government looking to the formation of this committee; that all titles in this Dominion of Canada be abolished, in order that government of the people, by the people, for the people may be secured for all coming generations, and that the federal government be memorialized to consult with provincial advisory committees to be selected by the organized farmers in each Province, with a view to fitness and efficiency, with whom they may consult in all cases in reference to farming operations.

Toronto newspapers came in for strong condemnation for their alleged unjust presentation of matters relating to agriculture generally and the whole meeting unanimously approved of the immediate establishment of an official organ as a subsidiary of the United Farmers of Ontario, and that the value of the shares be \$50 each, fifty per cent payable on allotment, the balance to remain on call.

REGISTRATION IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Leaders in various activities are offering their services in connection with the registration in the Dominion. School teachers, ministers and heads of large businesses on registration day will be doing voluntary work as officials at polls. This city, with a population of 50,000, will require over 400 polling officials on registration day. Contrary to the general impression which in some way has become current, Americans who are visiting in this country do not need to register.

ACCOUNTANTS MEET IN REGINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—At the annual meeting of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Saskatchewan it was decided to inaugurate a system of scholarships for students taking the C. A. examinations and to give the work of conducting the examinations to the University of Saskatchewan. F. J. Wilson, C. A., of Regina, was elected president.

PLOTS OF AN INNER I. W. W. DISCLOSED

Leaders Said to Incite Members to Sabotage in War Contract Mills—Important Testimony Presented at Trial in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Not all the I. W. W. maneuvers against the peace and prosperity of the United States industrial districts were blunt, crude examples of what the "wobblies" called "direct force" or "feeding the sack." One shrewd agent of the order had the plan of starting the spread of his propaganda among high school children, and this came out in Wednesday's sessions of the trial of the 110 defendant members of the organization in the Federal Court.

Charles R. Griffin of Seattle, Wash., was the sponsor for this move. In a letter written to national leaders of the order he said: "We are preparing big doings here over the Christmas holidays. I am posting a high school lad so he can lecture on the I. W. W. in the school. The teachers in charge are going to discuss the I. W. W. and I shall break in on this discussion myself."

J. A. McBride, who had been employed by the Lumbermen's Association in Aberdeen as a deputy sheriff, told how he had come to be accepted as an I. W. W. member, and gradually was recognized and allowed in meetings of what he called the "inner circle." The leading figure of this inner band of leaders was Secretary A. B. Miner. McBride joined the order in July, 1917. His testimony is regarded by government attorneys as of great moment.

He testified: "I heard Miner advise 'wobblies' wherever possible to get work in war contract mills and ammunition plants, and do all the harm they could, especially to render the output useless and harmless. He further instructed those in aeroplane factories to see that there were lots of flaws in the finished product."

Government counsel intimated they would follow this testimony with evidence to show the plan was followed, that sabotage and violence with the intention of hindering and making ineffective the government program was undertaken, and resulted in some damage and explosions.

It was pointed out that definite criminal liability cannot be imputed to any one individual for such occurrences, but the prosecution is seeking to build up its case by showing such acts were agreed on and often undertaken by instruction of the leaders, and that the members were following a policy of damaging and retarding as much as possible the government's war efforts.

The situation in Rockford, Ill., now the scene of the national army cantonment at Camp Grant, came next. The government sought to show the I. W. W. were active there as far back as 1915. A poster taken from I. W. W. Hall at Rockford, July 16, 1917, introduced as propaganda against the draft law, read: "Don't commit murder and hide your bloody hands under any flag."

AMERICANS TOUR CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—A large party of American officials and educators are touring Canada under the auspices of the American Red Cross, and will visit this province for the purpose of seeing how the work of training and re-educating returned and disabled soldiers is being carried on. They are especially interested in how the University of Saskatchewan cooperates in solving the problem presented by the returned soldier who must be rehabilitated before he can earn his living again as a civilian.

ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY

A Store of Specialty Shops SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Our Twelfth Annual June Undermuslin Sale

At 98¢	At \$1.49	At \$1.98
\$1.50 values	\$2.00 values	\$2.95 values

At these exceptional prices you will find a complete assortment of lovely gowns, envelope chemises, petticoats, bloomers and pajamas.

In this sale are also many exquisite silk, French-American and La Philippa hand embroidered undergarments.

Forbes & Wallace

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Women's Summer Footwear

At Before-Inventory Clearance Reductions

Offering all our stocks from Laird, Scholer & Co., I. Miller and Wicher & Gardiner.

White Washable Kid, White Buck, Tan Russia Kid, Tan Kid, Mahogany Tan Kid, Gray Kid, Black Russia Kid and Vici Kid.

\$3.65 to \$8.65

Formerly 4.95 to 13.95

MEEKINS, PACKARD & WHEAT

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

June Sale of Silks

OFFERING: Fashionable weaves of staple character at prices much less than replacement cost.

The Woman's Shop

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

An Extensive Showing of Summer Tub Skirts

in a wide variety of smart tailored styles and thoroughly pre-shrunk materials.

\$1.98 to \$9.95

Maynard Coal Co.

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"Old Company Lehigh Our Specialty"

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MAKE THE Third National Bank YOUR BANK

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D. H. Brigham & Co.

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2000 Dainty New Summer Blouses

New Linen Blouses in sheer, dainty styles, tailored, lace trimmed and embroidered.

At \$2 \$3 \$3.95 \$5

Haynes & Company

ALWAYS RELIABLE

346-348 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

JUNE SHOE SALE

The broken sizes from our regular stock. Leather or Neolin soles, vici and gum metal.

\$6 and \$6.50 Shoes \$7 and \$7.50 Shoes

\$5.48 \$5.98

BOSTON BACK IN FIRST DIVISION

Only Two Games Played in the National League Baseball Championship and Both Are Won by 1-to-0 Scores

	Won	Lost	Pts won	1917
Chicago	31	13	705	409
New York	30	15	687	432
Cincinnati	23	23	530	426
Boston	21	25	457	400
Pittsburgh	20	24	453	333
Philadelphia	18	25	419	332
St. Louis	18	25	413	325
Brooklyn	17	28	378	413

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
 Boston 1, Pittsburgh 8.
 New York 1, Chicago 0.
 Philadelphia-St. Louis, postponed.
 Brooklyn-Cincinnati, postponed.

GAMES TODAY
 Pittsburgh at Boston.
 Chicago at New York.
 St. Louis at Philadelphia.
 Cincinnati at Brooklyn.

BOSTON, Mass.—Only two of the four games scheduled to be played in the National League baseball championship race Wednesday afternoon were contested and both were won by scores of 1 to 0. As the result of the victory secured by Boston over Pittsburgh, the former moved back into the first division at the expense of the latter. New York won the other game by defeating the Chicago Cubs, it being the first time Chicago had lost on the eastern trip.

The St. Louis-Philadelphia and Cincinnati-Brooklyn games had to be postponed.

FILLINGIM SHUTS OUT PITTSBURGH

BOSTON, Mass. — Filtingim and Miller engaged in a splendid pitchers' battle at Braves Field Wednesday afternoon, and as the former did a little the better work and received better support from his teammates, Boston won from Pittsburgh by a score of 1 to 0.

The only run of the game was scored in the first inning, when Rawlings received a base on balls, went to

second on a sacrifice hit by Herzog and scored on a single by Powell.

The Boston pitcher allowed only three hits to five made off Miller. Catches by Powell and Rebg in the outfield for Boston and the infield for the Captain Herzog of the Braves featured the game. The score:

Innings.....	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	9
Pittsburgh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Batteries—Fillinger and Wilson; Miller and Schmidt. Umpires—Rigler and Moran. Time—1h. 30m.

NEW YORK SHUTS OUT
CHICAGO CLUB. 1 TO 0

NEW YORK, N. Y. — New York broke Chicago's winning streak here Wednesday, Perritt defeating Tyler in a pitchers' battle, 1 to 0. The only run was scored by Burns in the first inning, when he received credit for a home run, when Flack missed a ground hit. The Chicago pitcher did not allow a hit after the second in-

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
New York 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x—1 2 1

Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 6 9
Batteries—Perritt and McCarthy; Tyler
and Killefer.

**CANADIANS DEFEAT
U. S. A. AT BASEBALL**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, England—A baseball match between the United States Army team and a Canadian side, played at Southampton, May 20, under the auspices of the Anglo-American League was won by the Canadians, 16 runs to 1. Arlie Latham, formerly of the New York Giants, umpired

United States Army—Palmer, catcher; Erwyn, pitcher; Langham, first base; Butler, second base; McLeod, third base; Kroetch, shortstop; Gaske, rightfield; Deasy, leftfield; Peddycock, centerfield.

Canada — McPhail, catcher; Boyce, pitcher; Bishop, first base; McKinn, second base; Edminster, third base; Mad-

**SOUTHERN CLUBS
FAVOR NEW LEAGUE**

The Southern Association, directors of which at a meeting Monday at Birmingham voted to close the season on June 28, with a six-club league, is being considered. Officials of the Atlanta and Nashville clubs have expressed themselves as favoring the creation of a new league, especially if a ruling by Gov. Marshall-General Crowder fa-

able to baseball players under the "work or fight" order should be made, rumored in baseball circles.

INDIAN GYMKHANA BEAT EPSOM
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EPSOM, England—At cricket In-
an Gymkhana beat Epsom College
May 12 by 2 wickets and 15 runs.

... B. Newson knocked up 25 for the college and C. H. Gunasekara 129 for the Gymkhana, these being the top scores.

BRAVES FIELD
"The Home of Big Things"
Braves vs. Pittsburgh
 FRIDAY, 4:30 P.M.

NEED OF LAND FOR SOLDIERS URGED

Secretary Lane, in Letter to the President, Advises Immediate Action in United States to Make Suitable Provisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior has written a letter to the President urging that Congress take up at once the preparation of plans for providing opportunities for United States soldiers returning from the war. Although peace may be far off, it is the Secretary's thought that the question of the economic conditions that will prevail when the vast army returns is one that should be the subject of consideration now.

Following previous wars, particularly the Civil War, the returned soldiers were provided liberally with land. Mr. Lane requests Congress to provide the means for the immediate survey of all available lands, or lands that may be made usable by irrigation, so that no delay may be met when the time comes for allotments. The Secretary's letter is in part as follows:

My Dear Mr. President: I believe the time has come when I should give thought to the preparation of plans for providing opportunity for our soldiers returning from the war. Because this department has handled similar problems, I consider it my duty to bring this matter to the attention of yourself and Congress.

At the close of the Civil War America faced a somewhat similar situation. But fortunately at that time the public domain offered opportunity to the home-returning soldiers. The great part of the veterans of that war played in developing the West is one of our epics. The homestead law had been signed by Lincoln in the second year of the war, so that out of our wealth in lands we had farms to offer the million of veterans. It was also the era of transcontinental railway construction. It was likewise the period of rapid, yet broad and full, development of towns and communities.

To the great number of returning soldiers land will offer the great and fundamental opportunity. The experience of war points out the lesson that our service men, because of army life with its openness and activity, will largely seek out-of-doors vocations and occupations. This fact is accepted by the allied European nations. That is why their programs and policies of relocating and readjustment emphasize the opportunities on the land for the returning soldier. The question then is "What land can be made available for farm homes for our soldiers?"

We do not have the bountiful public domain of the sixties and seventies. In a literal sense, for the use of it on a generous scale for soldier farm homes is in the sixties, "the public domain is gone." The official figures at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1917, show this: We have unappropriated land in the continental United States to the amount of 239,657,755 acres. It is safe to say that not one-half of this land will ever prove to be cultivable in any sense.

While we do not have that matchless public domain of '65, we do have millions of acres of undeveloped lands that can be made available for our home-coming soldiers. We have arid lands in the West; cut-over lands in the Northwest, Lake States and South; and also swamp lands in the Middle West and South, which can be made available through the proper development. Much of this land can be made suitable for farm homes if properly handled. But it will require that each type of land be dealt with in its own particular fashion. The arid land will require water—the cut-over land will require clearing, and the swamp land must be drained. Without any of these aids, they remain largely "No Man's Land." The solution of these problems is no new thing. In the admirable achievement of the Reclamation Service in reclamation and drainage, we have abundant proof of what can be done.

Looking toward the construction of additional projects, I am glad to say that plans and investigations have been under way for some time. A survey and study has been in the course of consummation by the Reclamation Service on the great Colorado Basin. That great project, I believe, will appeal to the new spirit of America. It would mean the conquest of an empire in the Southwest. It is believed that more than 3,000,000 acres of arid land could be reclaimed by the completion of the Upper and Lower Colorado projects.

It has been officially estimated that more than 15,000,000 acres of irrigable land now remain in the government's hands. This is the great remaining storehouse of government land for reclamation. Under what policy and program millions of these acres could be reclaimed for future farms and homes, remains for legislation to determine. The amount of swamp and cut-over lands in the United States that can be made available for farming is extensive. Just how much there is has never been determined with any degree of accuracy. Practically all of it has passed into private ownership. For that reason, in considering its use, it would be necessary to work out a policy between the private owners and the government, unless the land was purchased. It has been estimated that the total area of swamp and overgrown lands in the United States is between 70,000,000 and 80,000,000 acres. Of this amount it is stated that about 60,000,000 acres can be reclaimed and made profitable for agriculture. The undeveloped swamp lands lie chiefly in Florida, in the

states along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, in the Mississippi Delta, and in Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and California.

What amount of land in its natural state unfit for farm homes can be made suitable for cultivation by drainage, only thorough surveys and studies can develop. We know that authentic figures show that more than 15,000,000 acres have been reclaimed for profitable farming, most of which lies in the Mississippi River Valley.

The amount of cut-over lands in the United States, of course, it is impossible even in approximation to estimate. These lands, however, lie largely in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the Lake States and the North-western States. A rough estimate of their number is about 200,000,000 acres—that is of land suitable for agricultural development. Substantially all this cut-over or logged-off land is in private ownership. The failure of this land to be developed is largely due to inadequate method of approach. Unless a new policy of development is worked out in cooperation between the federal government, the states, and the individual owners, a greater part of it will remain unsettled and uncultivated. The undeveloped cut-over lands lie chiefly in the Pacific Northwest (particularly in Washington and Oregon), in the Lake States (Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin), and in the South Atlantic and Gulf Coastal States (Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas).

Any plan for the development of land for the returning soldier will come face to face with the fact that a new policy will have to meet the new conditions. The era of free or cheap land in the United States has passed. We must meet the new conditions of developing lands in advance—security must to a degree displace speculation.

There are certain tendencies which we ought to face frankly in our consideration of a policy for land to the home-coming soldier. First, the drift of the world shows without question that the happiest people, the best farms, and the soundest political conditions are found where the farmer owns the home and the farm lands. The growth of tenancy in America shows an increase of 32 per cent for the 20 years between 1890 and 1910. Second, the drift to urban life. In 1880 of the total population of the United States 29.5 per cent of our people resided in cities, and 70.5 per cent in the country. At the census of 1910, 46.3 per cent resided in cities and 53.7 per cent remained in the country. It is evident that since the war in Europe, there has been a decided increase in the trend toward the city, because of industrial conditions. The adoption by the United States of new policies in its land development plans for returning veterans will also contribute to the amelioration of these two dangers to American life.

A plan of land development, whereby land is developed in large areas, subdivided into individual farms, then sold to actual bona-fide farmers on a long-time payment basis, has been in force not only in the United States under the Reclamation Act, but also in many other countries for several years. It has proved a distinct success.

A very small sum of money put into the hands of men of thought, experience, and vision will give us a program which will make us feel entirely confident that we are not to be submerged industrially or otherwise by labor which we will not be able to absorb, or that we would be in a condition where we would show a lack of respect for those who return as heroes, but who will be without means of immediate self-support. A million or two dollars, if appropriated now, will put this work well under way. This plan does not contemplate anything like charity to the soldier. He is not to be given a bounty. He is not to be made to feel that he is a dependent. On the contrary, he is to continue in a sense in the service of the government. Instead of destroying our enemies he is to develop our resources.

WHERE RAILROAD FUNDS ARE TO GO

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In announcing yesterday classified items of the \$946,293,000 railway capital expenditure budgets for this year the Railroad Administration discloses that it will pursue a liberal policy in the construction of new switch tracks, industrial sidings, shop buildings and freight stations at terminals, but will reduce expenditures for new passenger depots, office buildings and other enterprises not contributing immediately to war demands.

Railroads will spend \$98,661,000 for additional yard tracks, sidings and industry tracks; \$61,979,000 for shop buildings, engine houses and appurtenances; \$47,471,000 for additional main tracks; \$38,035,000 for bridges, trestles and culverts; and \$31,556,000 for rails and other track materials. The total to be spent for improvements is \$445,539,000 and for equipment \$483,417,000. This is approximately three times as much as railroads have spent for these purposes annually heretofore.

MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Representatives of Saskatchewan municipalities, urban and rural from all parts of the province have been in convention here for three days to discuss the taxation system and other municipal problems. Chief interest centered in the debate on the report of Prof. Murray Haig of Washington, who made a survey at the request of the provincial government of the taxation system of the province. Much criticism was directed at his report chiefly for what was termed its lack of conclusions.

THE WASHINGTON FAMILY IN WAR

Five Sons of Lawrence Washington, Born at Mt. Vernon, Now in Service—His Great-Grandfather Was George's Brother

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Washington family of Washington, D. C., is going to be well represented in this war for freedom and civilization. Mr. Lawrence Washington, great-grandson of Col. John Augustine Washington, older brother of George Washington, first President of the United States, has sent two of his sons to France, Wilson Selden with the coast artillery, and Preston Chew with the heavy



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor after old painting
Col. John Augustine, brother of George Washington

artillery. Three other sons, Willis Luckland, Julian Howard and Francis Ryland are soon to go.

Mr. Washington, who makes this patriotic contribution to the great cause to which his country is committed, is the only living male member of the Washington family who was born at historic Mt. Vernon. "I don't remember it," he replied with a smile when asked about it, "but I believe it is true, and I do remember playing about the old place when I was a very little chap. I left when I was only six years old, the property passing at that time from the possession of our family."

At that age little Lawrence Washington was not deeply impressed with the historic significance of the estate on the Potomac. It was merely his home and a very pleasant one, even in its then state of dilapidation, and he and his brothers and sisters, all but one of whom were born there, played about the box-edged beds of the old gardens and in the various outhouses that had been a part of the development of the place under Gen. George Washington's able management. One of the things that Mr. Lawrence Washington associates with the days of his early childhood at Mt. Vernon was the number of visitors that were always coming there. The public regarded it as their right to visit the home of the great Washington, and the hospitality,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor after old painting
Hannah Bushrod, wife of Col. John Augustine Washington

inborn in the Washingtons then owning and occupying the estate, led them to welcome all who came and to entertain many of them. Lawrence Washington remembers hearing his mother say that she could not recall having eaten a dinner without guests while they lived at Mt. Vernon.

It is to be feared that some of the guests showed little consideration for the rights of the owners, and the thoughtless souvenir hunters caused considerable inconvenience. The whole thing was a drain upon Colonel Washington, who had come into the property handicapped, and had had to face changed farming conditions and economic problems which made it hard for him to carry a place requiring the capital that such an estate as Mt. Vernon did. There was periodic agitation for the purchase of the estate by the nation; as an alternative, it was proposed that the State of Virginia should buy it. Colonel Washington was willing that the property should pass into the hands of the government, but the way in which the subject was handled was distasteful to him, and it was only after prolonged negotiations that he consented to sell the place to the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association which still manages it through a board of regents representing the 13 original states of the Union.

Thus the estate that had been granted to the immigrant, John Washington by Charles II in 1673, improved by the Lawrence Washington who named it Mt. Vernon in honor of his friend, Admiral Vernon; and further

improved and greatly enlarged by his half brother, George Washington, passed out of the hands of the Washington family by deed granted by John Augustine Washington in 1859. The Association which acts as its guardian has restored it to the state in which it was left by General Washington. In so far as possible, the furniture has been restored. A large part of it, however, passed into the possession of the Lees by the Custis inheritance and the marriage of Anne Randolph Custis to Robert E. Lee. The books and papers which remained in Mt. Vernon, however, were removed at the time of its sale to the Association by the family of Col. John Augustine Washington, and the old portraits and prints on the walls of the drawing rooms in Mr. Lawrence Washington's old-fashioned house near the Congressional Library in Washington all hung in the rooms of the Mt. Vernon mansion. One is an old portrait of the first Lawrence Washington, so old that no one knows the date or its artist. Later portraits are those of Judge Bushrod Washington, who inherited the estate from George Washington, Mrs. Bushrod Washington and her sister.

The most interesting one, however, is a large canvas of Mrs. Jane C. Washington and her children, painted at Mt. Vernon. Her oldest son, a lad in his teens, was John Augustine Washington, the father of Mr. Lawrence Washington. This picture was painted by Chapman, who painted "The Baptism of Pocahontas" in the Capitol.

Mr. Lawrence Washington inherited one-fourth of the house at Mt. Vernon, but when he was trying to stave off debt and misfortune while farming under unfavorable conditions he was compelled to sell his books. The only thing he saved was the Washington family Bible, which is still in his possession.

When he left Mt. Vernon in 1860 the Civil War clouds had gathered darkly and the family went to Fauquier County to make a new home, the father, Col. John Augustine Washington, taking a position on the staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee. In the first year of the war he fell at Chancellorsville, West Virginia, while making a reconnaissance. "He was daring and ignorant," says his son, "You know when the war began Southerners thought that every one of them was equal to about ten Northerners, but they found out that the Northern men could shoot and shoot straight."

Mrs. Lee took her children and went to the home of her brother-in-law, Mr. Richard Washington, in Jefferson County. Here their home was burned and they went back to Fauquier County. Lawrence Washington passed through the trying after-the-war period in the South and when he grew up became engineer and farmer, two of the pursuits of his collateral ancestor. About 20 years ago, however, he was offered a position in the Library of Congress and has been able to do a valuable public service there. In the early part of his work he collected and sorted the British parliamentary papers which were bound in about 900 volumes and later made a careful notation of all the missing documents in the United States papers which were contained in many thousands of volumes.

Important as this work was to the government, it was far less distinctive than that which he does now as librarian in charge of the House Reading Room. Here he is known to all the Representatives in Congress and those who resort most frequently to the books and papers of the Library hold him in the highest esteem. A Congressman has only to indicate the line of thing he wants and when he comes later he will find the books containing the information that he wants.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON CANADIAN FINANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada's net debt on May 31 amounted to \$1,144,235,627, according to the monthly statement issued by the finance department. Liabilities amounted to \$2,248,745,482, and total assets, \$1,104,509,855. On May 31, 1917, the total net debt of the Dominion was \$828,793,769. Revenue on consolidated fund account declined somewhat during May, as compared with the same month last year. Last month, revenue was \$22,758,912, and expenditures \$7,531,673. In May, 1917, revenue was \$22,849,499, and expenditures \$3,838,074. Customs revenue was \$14,655,782 in May last, and \$16,255,781 in May, 1917. Excise revenue was \$1,918, \$2,302,920; May, 1917, \$2,059,025.

War expenditure on capital account was \$4,833,411 in last month, as compared with \$11,064,206 in May, 1917. The statement points out, however, that the above represents only payments and receipts which passed through the books of the finance department up to the last day of the month.

BAKERY LICENSE SUSPENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
SALEM, Mass.—The bakery license of Hyman B. Miller, 96 Derby Street, was suspended for three days by the Massachusetts Food Administration, because Mr. Miller failed to observe the law which requires that 25 per cent of substitutes for wheat shall be used in making bread. Evidence showed that the law had not been grossly violated but the Food Administrator stated that it was necessary to administer some punishment as a warning to other bakers.

SAVING SUGAR BEET CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
BLENHEIM, Ont.—Boys are doing their part well in saving the sugar beet crop in this district. Motor trucks are being used to transport the members of the boys' brigade to and from the beet fields. Wages of \$1.50 a day are guaranteed the young volunteer farmers.

LACK OF RESPONSE IN WAR CHEST DRIVE

Whole-Hearted Support Is Not Given by People to Plan in Toledo, O.—Inconsistency in Policy as Campaign Drags

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Toledo Bureau

TOLEDO, O.—The manifest inconsistencies which characterized the war chest drive in this city, and especially the questionable practices of coercion and attempted intimidation which are alleged to have been perpetrated by the committee and the various workers in their efforts to invigorate the waning interest of the community, did not tend to draw from the people that whole-hearted response which the originators of the plan had hoped to obtain.

Indeed, on the contrary, the fact, for example, that under the exigencies of the campaign the committee found it necessary to change and reverse their previously advertised policy tended rather to weaken the confidence of the people in the method, and even suggested to some the objection that if the committee had seen fit to go back so completely upon their previous assertions, there was not much ground left for assurance that they would necessarily thereafter fulfill to the letter their other responsibilities. A single instance will suffice.

In full-page advertisements that were run in the Toledo newspapers prior to the commencement of the campaign on May 20, the following statement was given as one of seven salient features of the plan: "Six thousand war chest workers will call at Toledo homes. No individuals will be approached at their places of business."

On June 1, in a news report of the progress of the drive, was written: "The campaign in Toledo has now gone a week beyond the time originally set to raise the \$3,000,000, and so far only about two-thirds of the amount has been raised."

This confession of failure to measure up to the organizers' hopes is the signal for a new policy which is outlined in these words:

"A competitive campaign plan for industries and stores was adopted Friday afternoon by the war chest committee."

"The plan calls for the complete organization of stores and factories in a competition for first place as 100 per cent institutions; that is, with every employee enrolled as a war chest subscriber."

The campaign still dragged, however, and on June 4 is published:

"Tuesday night, in the Commerce Club a flying squadron of 200 salesmen will be organized to canvass factories which have not arranged to conduct their own canvasses. The city will be divided into zones for different squads. Every employee will be seen."

The last sentence is of course regarded a flat contradiction of the statement originally published as an outstanding feature of the plan.

G. N. BARNES AND THE PACIFICISTS

Repudiates Insinuation That Americans Were Hindered From Visiting Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—Mr. G. N. Barnes, M. P., was the principal speaker at a meeting held at the Kennington Theatre to welcome back the British Labor delegates from America and bid farewell to the American Labor delegates in England.

Mr. Barnes opened his speech by referring to the pacifists in the country and urging the American delegates to see them at first hand and get their point of view. He alluded to some notes that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had in the recent number of Forward, in which he said, referring to the American delegates, "We have tried to give them a few facts to digest, but the government are looking after them pretty closely." Mr. Barnes vigorously repudiated the insinuation that the government had been hedging their visitors and putting a ring fence round them to prevent them from getting the benefit of the advice he would give them. Mr. Barnes had himself stated a few weeks previously that nothing would please him more than that they should see Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and those like him.

Their American friends, he proceeded, might have thought it strange that they should be fighting for the rights of small nationalities abroad, and failing to concede the right to Ireland. Things were not so simple as they looked when viewed from a distance. Ireland might have appeared to them as one unit; it was, in fact, two units as widely separated in their ideals and outlook as it was possible to be. The great majority of Irishmen regarded Ireland as a nation wanting to manage its own affairs; in the north the people wanted nothing better than to be left alone, subject to the control of the Imperial Parliament. The problem was to harmonize the units, with widely separated ideals, in a way satisfactory to all, and so uphold the unity of the United Kingdom. Labor was in full sympathy with Irish national sentiment, believing that nationality was a great force and could not be suppressed. It was convinced that the United Kingdom Parliament was now up against a difficulty that demanded the easement of its burdens and the handing over of much of its work to subordinate Parliaments.

In order to solve the great problems of social reconstruction that lay be-

fore them after the war, they must have not only a United Kingdom Parliament, but parliaments in closer connection with industrial problems than an Imperial Parliament could be. Therefore the problems of Ireland and of social and industrial reconstruction were allied. Ireland must have its Parliament, so must Scotland, so must Wales and so must England. Ireland demanded its Parliament to satisfy a feeling of nationality. Labor demanded its Parliament in order to get a fuller and freer life. That meant that Ireland would have to be dealt with as part of a federal scheme of devolution, much on the lines of the American states.

Ireland was standing by, doing little to help in the waging of the world war, in which she was concerned as well as all free people. She was absorbing many thousands of her soldiers who would be better employed in fighting Germans than in keeping order in Ireland. He had hoped a few weeks ago that it would have been an easy matter to bring the two sections together. He had seen the Ulster workmen during the last week of two, and was sorry to say they were not much "forrader." The Ulster workmen were good Trade Unionists and good Democrats, and wanted to live under the aegis of the United Kingdom Parliament, and they were opposed to Home Rule. But they might not be opposed to some scheme of devolution which would put Ireland in a proper position. To him the solution seemed to be—while upholding law in Ireland, and putting down with a firm hand anything in the nature of pro-German intrigue, to bring the two parties together on a plan that would be acceptable to the whole of the United Kingdom.

Miss Agnes Nestor, president of the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago, said that America and the Allies were working for a democratic partnership of the nations, and in future they would see that things were settled "in other ways than by shedding blood."

Mr. Ryan, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, said he had heard of some peace conversations while he had been in London, although they could almost hear the guns of the enemy against their gates. He could not understand those who could talk in this way. American Labor would have no dealings with the German workers until they had gone back over the Rhine, where they belonged.

ONTARIO AND THE HOUSING PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A government committee, headed by Sir John Willison, has been formed to investigate housing conditions in the Province of Ontario, in regard to which the Prime Minister has issued an announcement stating that "in compliance with the request made by a deputation that waited on the government a few days ago, the following subcommittee of the Resources Committee has been appointed to investigate housing conditions in the Province: Sir John Willison, G. Frank Beer, the Rev. Peter Bryce, Ald. J. Gibbons, Capt. S. H. Marini, Thomas Roden, H. H. Williams, M. J. Haney, H. V. S. Jones, H. C. Schofield, J. H. McKnight, E. J. B. Duncan. "The subject is essentially a municipal one," the announcement continues, "and some municipalities have already active committees dealing with the question. Therefore, for the present, no representatives from outside cities and towns have been appointed on the committee. It is expected that the committee will get in touch with municipal councils and other organizations interested in the subject throughout the province, and that they will give to these bodies all information and assistance in their power, and should it be felt later on that representatives from municipal councils or other organizations in the province could be added with advantage to the work of the committee, this will be done."

Sir John Willison and some of the members of the committee were members of the Unemployment Committee appointed a few years ago, and at that time gave the housing problem considerable attention so that they are already familiar with many phases of the subject.

CLEVELAND STOPS STUDY OF GERMAN

School Board and Superintendent Reverse Previous Action and Eliminate Language From All the Prescribed Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—In spite of the fact that Superintendent of the Public Schools Spaulding recently caused the adoption of a resolution by the Board of Education in favor of retaining the teaching of the German language in the high schools of Cleveland as a war measure, the board has reversed its action and voted to discontinue the teaching of German in these schools. In explaining the recommendation for this reversal, Superintendent Spaulding told the members of the Board of Education that while he was still convinced of the soundness of the arguments, he had presented on May 7, for the continuance of German in the high schools as a war measure, he was convinced, "that to continue German even in the high schools in the face of the intense, rapidly increasing and apparently universal public sentiment against it, would result in more harm than good."

The action of the board was brought about apparently by the aversion of the student body to continue the study of a language whose name had become abhorrent to it. Commenting on this fact, Dr. Spaulding recently said: "There is abundant indication that the growing sentiment against the teaching of German will make it virtually impossible for a pupil to take the study next fall and for a teacher to teach it."

"My own sentiment is, and has been, against the teaching of German. On the basis of my feeling, I would have recommended its complete elimination months ago. I made my recommendation of May 7 on the basis of reason, however. On the same basis I am asking that German be eliminated completely, for while striving not to be carried away by my own sentiment, I must give consideration to the sentiment of the community and act in accordance with it in a reasonable manner."

At the recent meeting of the Board of Education that body approved a course in military training for all high school boys, except freshmen, at the beginning of the next autumn term. The Cleveland high school budget for next year has been fixed at \$10,103,000.

Language Order Stands

Governor of Iowa Declines to Qualify Rule Against All Foreign Tongues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—Gov. W. L. Harding will stand by his anti-foreign language proclamation, which has aroused wide comment throughout the State. The proclamation puts under a ban all foreign languages, except when used in divine worship.

"It is true that a few extremists have questioned my authority to issue the proclamation," the Governor said, "and others have questioned the wisdom of such an action. German intrigue does not confine itself to the use of the German language. The fact of the matter is that it is more convenient now to use other languages, and until very recently we did not know that they were using practically every foreign language as a medium through which they carried on their work against the United States. The proclamation will stand. The test will be whether those who are in a position where the proclamation affects them, receive it in the spirit in which it was issued."

Singers Approve Rule
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—At a special meeting of the Louisville Liederkreis Singing Society, a resolution was adopted unanimously providing that the German language shall be discontinued as the business language of the society.

HANAN

HANAN, both in factory and store, has been solving problems of proper fit for seventy years. Shoe comfort for men and women is a Hanan principle. Hanan genius adds Hanan style and distinction, and builds character and worthiness into every Hanan pair. Hanan Stores in ten cities, with mail order service, and many Hanan agencies.

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

HANAN & SON

New York Boston Chicago
Pittsburgh Cleveland Milwaukee
St. Louis Brooklyn Philadelphia
Buffalo

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Billy Gets Adopted

"It's always the way," Nellie protested to Rebecca; "whenever I've planned for anything, I have to take care of Billy. I don't think it's fair! Here we were going to play dolls this afternoon and now it's all spoiled. I had washed all of Arabella's clothes and dressed her up, purposely to play with you, when you brought your Bertha May over today, and now we can't do a thing!"

Billy, totally unconscious of any intention to spoil anyone's pleasure, sat on the floor and cooed and gaped in a struggle to remove one kid boot and sock and so release five very pink and chubby toes.

"But he's a darling," said Nellie, suddenly repentant, giving Billy a violent hug which sent him over backwards to his own evident delight. "He's the dearest, sweetest baby in the whole wide world; only he doesn't want to stay still five minutes."

Rebecca, who had come to spend the afternoon with Nellie, looked obligingly sympathetic. There was no baby at home to care for, but she had numerous little friends who many times were called upon to play mothers to smaller brothers and sisters, so she knew all about it. "Why can't we play Billy's a doll?" she asked presently. "I'd love to have him, but you could probably do more with him, as he knows you better; so you take him and I'll have Bertha May."

"But what'll I do with Arabella?" asked Nellie. "Billy'd be all I could manage, and it wouldn't be fair to just let Arabella drop. We've been getting ready for you for a week, and I've told her all about it. Would it, child?" she added, bestowing a caress on Arabella's flaxen curls.

"Why couldn't I have two children?" queried Rebecca. "I'll take awfully good care of Arabella."

"That will be just the thing," replied Nellie, very much relieved. "Here, Arabella, you must meet your new sister! (Let's play Arabella has been traveling abroad and been away for years.) Arabella, this is your dear sister, Bertha May; now kiss her and tell her how glad you are to get home."

Arabella did as she was bid, and, if her embrace seemed rather stiff and wooden, it was doubtless due to her composition make-up and not to any lack of feeling on her part. After this both dolls were turned over to Rebecca, who promptly proceeded to mother them in the most approved way.

"I hope," said Nellie, as she gave a last fond caress to Arabella, before severing their relationship, "that she won't be stuck-up on account of living abroad so long. I think myself she has rather an air about her. Now I'll get Billy ready, and we'll come call on you."

Billy, in the meanwhile, had succeeded in getting his boot off. Nellie lifted him on to the couch. "Oh, dear!" she cried. "Did anybody ever have such a time with her children! Billy, you mustn't take off your shoes. Don't you know we are going day-days?"

There was much to be done by way of preparation, for, though all the clothes Nellie had to work with were those on Billy's we back, they all had to come off and be put on again; for who ever went visiting unless he were especially dressed for the occasion? Billy thought it all great fun and laughed and cooed, made sudden dashes for Nellie's hair, and was just as good as a baby could be. When he was all ready, she placed him in Arabella's go-cart, which he filled so completely that there was little of the cart to be seen.

"I know you won't mind," Nellie said in an aside to Arabella, "for, of course, now that you are a young lady, you wouldn't think of riding in it. Billy's too little to walk and it wouldn't look nice to make a call going creeeping."

But, whether Arabella minded it or not, "possession is nine points of the law," and Billy, dearly loving to ride in his own go-cart, thought that to go riding in one three times too small for him was the greatest possible fun. So he bounced himself up and down delightedly, and once he actually bounced himself clear out of it and had to be picked up and readjusted before he could go on.

At last they arrived safely at Rebecca's house, which was at the other end of the room, and were shown into the living room built around the window seat.

"My child's growing so," panted Nellie, depositing the wriggling Billy on the seat, "that I am afraid I shall have to get him a larger go-cart. I think he's grown 'bout sixty-seven pounds this last hour."

Rebecca, of course, was too polite to question this statement, and, indeed, compared with her own two children, who were molded on such delicate lines, Billy did somewhat resemble a baby elephant; so she only kissed him on the back of his fat neck and expressed her great pleasure at seeing him and his mother, after which she presented her two fair daughters.

"Arabella," she said languidly, "has just returned from France where she has been completing her education. I suspect she knows 'most everything now."

"My dear," said Nellie, hugging her warmly, "I am so glad to meet you again. I used to know you when you were a little girl, and I just thought you were the nicest little girl any mother could have."

"And this," Rebecca said hastily, fearing that Arabella was absorbing too much attention, "is my dear daughter, Bertha May. She hasn't been abroad, but she's been to 'most every kind of a school here. She's had geography and history, and she

can play pieces on the piano, and so decimals! Come here, Bertha May, and show how beautifully you can play."

Whereupon Bertha May, without any urging and with an ease and grace that was most charming, seated herself at the one-octave piano and played her full repertoire. She was only stopped from going through with it again because Billy evinced a sudden desire to perform on it himself. Billy's efforts, however, did not produce very satisfactory results, for the reason that he insisted on taking the keyboard for a chair and trying to sit on it; but he was finally persuaded to turn his attention elsewhere and the piano was furiously secreted, so that the accomplished Bertha May might have left to her a medium of expression.

Naturally such an important visit called for something in the way of refreshments. The hostess was just wondering what she could possibly offer her guests, and probably was saying to herself "There's not a thing in the house," when Bertha May out the back door and up to the grocer's without their being seen or missed, when Nellie's mamma appeared at the playroom door with two glasses of lemonade, some nice cookies, and a bottle of milk for Billy.

Billy gurgled with delight at the sight of what he knew was his very own, pounding with his heels on the box seat to show his approval. The two little mothers were equally pleased, only Bertha May and Arabella displaying irreproachable manners on this occasion.

"Has Billy been good?" Mamma asked, as she put down the tray.

"He's been just the bestest child ever," said Rebecca. Nellie, instead of making any comment, went over to her mother and whispered softly, "I have to talk low so's not to let Arabella hear, 'cause I wouldn't hurt her feelings for anything, but I've decided to let Arabella be my second best doll and give the first place to Billy."

The Songs of the Field Poppy and the Bluebell

We have come from the sky,
Bright red sky,
Sunset sky,
Evening sky;
And we wait for the children passing by
To pluck us home returning.

We have come from the sky,
Blue and high,
Bright blue sky,
Summer sky;
And we wait for the children passing by
To pluck us home returning.
—From "The Daisy," by Laura Gaerhty.

The Test of the Trout

The pretty shiny trout, with blue spots, was getting to be quite a large fish and he felt that he should soon go to the river. He knew almost every rock in the pond and every hole and every clump of water grasses, and he knew that, at one end of the pond, was a rather large rock over which he must leap before he could get into the river. He had often looked at this big rock longingly and wondered why it should be there, where the water could just barely trickle over it at less than the thickness of a fin in depth, let alone being deep enough for a fish to swim in.

Now the silverfish saw the trout looking at this rock and said to him, "Troutie, what makes you so quiet?"

"Troutie was so surprised that he leaped above the surface of the water and then, seeing that it was his friend, the little silverfish, he sputtered, 'Why did you speak to me so suddenly? Didn't you see that I was thinking?'"

"You were thinking," laughed the silverfish; "the next time that you're quiet, I'll know that you are thinking and I'll just blow a little bubble at you to let you know that I'm going to speak. Will you tell me what you were thinking about?"

The trout began to swim around swiftly in circles, instead of speaking, and jumped out of the water two or three times. The silverfish wondered what could be the matter with his friend that he should act this way. Instead of answering him, the trout stopped suddenly, right in front of him, and said, "Did you see my answer? I can hardly tell you of all I was thinking, so I whirled around in the water and tried a few leaps to try to express my thoughts."

"I know you have very funny ways of telling things, Troutie," sighed the silverfish. "But this whirling and jumping is the funniest thing yet. I think I could understand anything else better. Won't you, please, try to explain it in another way and I'll listen very carefully."

The trout wriggled with laughter before he replied: "I was trying to think how I could get over that big rock into the river on the other side, and it seemed as if a few whirled and a big jump would carry me across it. What do you think?"

"I can understand quite clearly, Troutie, and you are so strong that I think you could do almost anything if you wanted to do it badly enough. I know the rock is very big; I would not attempt to jump over it myself, but, with you, it's another matter. I hope that you won't succeed for a while; it seems as if I no more than became good friends with a trout when he wants to get out of this lovely lake. Why do you want to leave it?"

"I don't like to leave you, either,"



The Knight

(By Albrecht Dürer: 1471-1528)

(This is the first of a series of pictures by great masters, with notes by one of the leading art critics of the day.)

We must not forget, indeed, it is well often to remind ourselves, that however strongly we disapprove of the present Germany, that misguided nation has had a great part in art

The Test of the Trout

which nothing can change. Albrecht Dürer was one of her noblest sons, in a noble period in Germany's history. He was more than a supreme master in art; he was also a deep thinker and, like Leonardo da Vinci, he was profoundly interested in natural science. All his works show religious

fervor, but he had none of the grace of the Italians. His mind was speculative, yet reverent, and his pictures and engravings show all the German laboriousness and patience. His altarpieces, although master works, can hardly be called popular: they are too severe. Neither are his engravings and woodcuts, packed with meaning, breathing the reforming spirit of his age, popular; but among those who regard art as something more than pleasure, they are profoundly esteemed and venerated. "The Knight" is an example of Dürer in rather a lighter mood than usual; but even this shows the Dürer intensity. He had no airs and graces, no love of color; all he did is solemn, severely intellectual, conscientious and grave, which is just what we might have expected from a friend of Martin Luther. —Q. R.

could jump over the big rock and get to the stream where your brothers and cousins are."

"It was a pretty good jump," admitted the trout, "but not big enough to take me safely over the rock that is between us and the stream. An idea has come to me of what I can do: I can come here every day and try leaping over the smaller rock, trying to go higher and farther each time, till I can really jump as far as I'll need to jump to get over the big rock."

"That's the very thing," said the little silverfish, in his delight in the hope that his friend would now succeed in accomplishing his wish. "I wonder that you didn't think of this before. We can do so many things, if we just practice and try to do something a little harder each time."

"Yes," answered the trout quickly, and, without another word, he swam toward the little rock once more and this time made a longer jump than before. So he continued to try leap after leap.

The little silverfish was as interested in seeing the trout put himself to this test of leaping as a boy at a baseball game or a race. He watched the trout very closely as he swam swiftly through the water, and each time he made a leap the little fish felt as if he, too, were jumping and he shouted just as hard as a little fish could, "Good work! That's the way. Do it again. Hurrah, hurrah!"

At last, the trout swam over to the silverfish and said, "I am certain I can jump over the big rock now."

"Do try," cried the silverfish; "I'm sure you can."

"Good-by, and I may jump back some day, my friend." Off Troutie swam, right toward the big rock. A leap! Such a leap! Up from the water, and over the big rock into the stream beyond, leaped the trout and he soon found one of his brothers who had come up the stream, expecting this trout in the pond would leap the rock soon.

The little silverfish would have been lonesome, but his sister came along just then and he began to tell her about the fun he had had watching the big leaps of his friend, the trout, and how he hoped the trout would leap back over the rock some day.

The silverfish looked at his friend's effort with surprise and admiration. "My!" he exclaimed breathlessly. "If you just went like that, I am sure you

could jump over the big rock and get to the stream where your brothers and cousins are."

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Some Little Children of Norway

Ole Torkelson lives in Norway. His father is a hunter and fisherman and he keeps many cattle, sheep and goats, which Ole and his big sisters look after. Just as we come to their place, they are about to start for the "saetar," and Ole is wild with joy.

The "saetar" is the Torkelsons' mountain home. Here Ole and his sisters, Caroline and Mathilde, will stay all summer, for there is plenty of food for the stock.

They have had a busy time packing up, but now the wooden milk pails, the cheese press, the big iron kettle, the few kitchen things which they will need, the blankets, the food, etc., are all strapped on the backs of the horses. Ole is mounted on a dashing little black pony, and he carries an odd-looking horn of birch bark in one hand. He calls it a "door." If the cattle stray away, he will blow a great blast on the "door" and call them home. Many of the cows have bells tied to their necks, and the ears of the sheep and goats are marked so that they will know them if they wander away.

The mountain path is very steep, and Ole and his sisters will not reach the "saetar" until nightfall. Then they will . . . get the stock into the pens, and supper ready, for the sisters will walk all the . . . way. But, early the next morning, Ole will be up and about on his little pony. Soon the animals will be turned out to grass and Ole will watch them. His sisters milk the cows and make butter and cheese. They also have a little garden, behind their log cabin. In the afternoons, they sometimes help Ole with the herding and knit and spin while they watch.

In July, Mr. Torkelson and his little daughter, Katharine, will go up to the "saetar" and stay for a few days. Then Ole and Katharine will see the midnight sun. Do you know what that is? For several nights in the summer, the sun does not set, but shines all night long. It sinks down low in the west, but it does not go out of sight, and at midnight it begins to rise again. It is a wonderful and beautiful sight.

In winter, there are days and days when the sun does not shine at all.

Tim the Terrier

I am sure you know dogs and cats, and most animals, are as different from each other as are most people. That is, some are jolly, some are quiet, some like to go about everywhere, and some want always to stay right at home. Now Tim was the sort of dog that wanted always to be busy doing something, just like some boys I know. You see, he was a wire-haired fox terrier, with such merry eyes, and a big black spot on his back, and a tail that stood right up, and was always wagged. You knew, the minute you looked at him, that he was just the jolliest sort. He lived in a lovely house and garden, which he liked very much, but sometimes he wanted to go along the road, and see everybody that went by. Then he liked to bark at the motor, and talk to all the dogs. If Mistress said to him: "Now, Tim, you have to stay in the garden today," he would look rather sad. Soon he would trot off to one of the iron gates, and stick his nose through the iron bars, and wait until he heard a motor coming along the road. Then he would stand up, and bark once or twice, then rush through the garden, up one side of the terrace, and down the other, trying to get to the back gate to shout at the motor when it went by. He usually got there in time, too, unless the car was going very fast. He loved to run back and forth, and back and forth, barking and barking, until he was so hot and breathless that he just couldn't run any more!

Sometimes Evelyn, Mistress' little niece, would take Tim to the woods, where he loved to go. When he saw her go to the cupboard for his harness, he would jump up and down, and bark, and dash about until it was

almost impossible to put it on him. Then off he would run down the road, always keeping in sight, but a long way ahead, exploring everything. When they got to the woods, he would dash right into the brook, and splash about, getting just as wet and dirty as he could, and having such a lovely time. Only when he got home, Mistress would say: "Oh, Tim, you are such a tramp; you never want to keep clean and tidy, but always want to run about and get dirty." You see, Mistress loved Tim very much, and she thought that, because she liked to be quiet and tidy, he must like it, too. She made the great mistake of thinking, as many people do, that the best way to make any person or creature that we love happy, is to make him do things our way. She couldn't help seeing, however, that although Tim loved her very much, and, of course, was very grateful for his lovely home and garden, he wasn't quite as happy as he might be. It was his nature to wander and explore, and to go where he pleased; his mistress hadn't given him the most precious thing, which is liberty.

Finally Mistress understood that she ought not to keep him shut up in a house and garden, but find him a home where he could run about as much as he pleased, even if it meant giving him up, which was terribly hard to do. Mistress even cried a little bit, when she found friends who had a great big place, with acres and acres of land, who could love him and give him his freedom, too. But she was so happy when she went to see him in his new home and saw that he was no longer shut in a garden, but able to run about as he liked. She finds that he understands, somehow, and knows that she really does love him just the same.

Tim the Terrier

I am sure you know dogs and cats, and most animals, are as different from each other as are most people. That is, some are jolly, some are quiet, some like to go about everywhere, and some want always to stay right at home. Now Tim was the sort of dog that wanted always to be busy doing something, just like some boys I know. You see, he was a wire-haired fox terrier, with such merry eyes, and a big black spot on his back, and a tail that stood right up, and was always wagged. You knew, the minute you looked at him, that he was just the jolliest sort. He lived in a lovely house and garden, which he liked very much, but sometimes he wanted to go along the road, and see everybody that went by. Then he liked to bark at the motor, and talk to all the dogs. If Mistress said to him: "Now, Tim, you have to stay in the garden today," he would look rather sad. Soon he would trot off to one of the iron gates, and stick his nose through the iron bars, and wait until he heard a motor coming along the road. Then he would stand up, and bark once or twice, then rush through the garden, up one side of the terrace, and down the other, trying to get to the back gate to shout at the motor when it went by. He usually got there in time, too, unless the car was going very fast. He loved to run back and forth, and back and forth, barking and barking, until he was so hot and breathless that he just couldn't run any more!

Sometimes Evelyn, Mistress' little niece, would take Tim to the woods, where he loved to go. When he saw her go to the cupboard for his harness, he would jump up and down, and bark, and dash about until it was

Timothy Blinks and the Zu-Zu Bird

Nothing ever surprised Timothy, and so, one sunny morning, when he strolled out of his cave and discovered a stranger asleep just outside, he merely stared gravely at it. The stranger was a large bird with red feathers, on its head a crown of lovely long black feathers. Little Timothy wandered around it and gazed from all sides. When he got around again, he discovered that the creature had opened one large shiny yellow eye which was fixed on him.

"Well," it said, getting up in a slow and dignified manner, "I'm sure I hope you approve me; you certainly ought to know me again next time you see me."

Timothy blushed, for he was very polite; but, then, the bird had seemed so very sound asleep. The stranger waved one foot at him and said: "There, you needn't say anything. Who could help staring at one so beautiful as I? Here it stretched out the lovely red wings and flapped them in Tim's face. It was a tall bird, a little taller than Tim, and its head was large.

"Who are you?" asked Tim at last, as the bird stopped flapping and stretching and stared at him again. The creature snorted and ruffled its feathers.

"My dear little boy," it squawked, "your education has indeed been neglected if you don't know a Zu-Zu bird when you see one. But, there, we are very rare and very beautiful." Timothy thought that was the bird, but of course he did not say so.

Then the Zu-Zu bird told him that it was a second cousin of the Dodo and that it lived on chocolate creams

and cherries. It said that the Dodo was a funny old bird and very clever, and asked him if he would like to meet Alice and some of the creatures from the book. Tim said, "Yes, rather," because I had told him all about "Alice in Wonderland," and "Through the Looking Glass." I should advise you to ask Mummie or Daddie to read it to you, if you don't know it already, because it is one of the loveliest books for children that has ever been written.

Well, Timothy Blinks and the Zu-Zu bird flew away over the gay green trees to the Land of Book Children. Presently they came to a quaint town in a green valley, a great valley full of flowers and trees and singing birds, where there were castles made of gold and silver and cottages made of pink candy and rivers and ships and many other delightful things. Timothy gazed and gazed and asked heaps of questions, which the Zu-Zu bird had no time to answer. At last they came to the place where little Alice lived with all her friends. They walked through a pretty garden, with green lawns and beds of crimson roses and, under a shady tree, they saw a dear little girl having supper with some of her friends. The Zu-Zu bird squawked and flapped its wings to attract attention, and the little girl, who was no other than Alice, ran to meet them, crying: "Hello, darling Zu-Zu!" and threw his arms round his neck and kissed his black feathers. Then she looked shyly at Timothy out of sweet brown eyes and smiled and said: "Oh, I know who you are; you're Timothy Blinks, isn't he, Zu-Zu?" Zu-Zu nodded gravely and then Alice put her arm round little Tim and said: "Come and have some supper."

So they all sat down under the shady tree and Timothy met the Walrus and the Carpenter and Humpty-Dumpty, who smiled at him very kindly and went on reciting a long poem to the Dormouse, who, of course was too sleepy to listen to him; and there were Red Queens and White Queens, with crowns. Every one seemed to be talking at once, but they were all very happy. Then, when they had had strawberries and cream and milk and honey cakes and other delicious things to eat, Alice took Tim's hand and ran away with him to a lake on which were great water lilies and a darling little boat, rather like Timothy's singing boat; they scrambled in and rowed about and talked and laughed and had a lovely time.

Then Alice said, "Do you know John David?" Timothy told her all about his adventure with the other little brown boy, and Alice said: "I don't believe he knows me yet, but I'm sure he will quite soon, because he loves stories about all of us and his Mummie read him all about you, didn't she? And she loves me, you know. Oh, Timothy, isn't it just the loveliest thing to be loved by so many children?"

Tim again said, "Yes, rather; but, you see, there aren't many of them who know me yet, because I'm so very young and they have been reading about you for a long, long time. But perhaps there will come a day when they will all love me."

Then they sat a little while longer in the small boat and drifted about and dabbled their hands in the green water and, when they got back to the supper-party, the Zu-Zu was waiting to take Timothy back to his own little wood. So Alice picked him a great bunch of the red roses and kissed him and told him to come again very soon to play with her. Then he flew away to the Other Country with the Zu-Zu bird. He remembered and came whispering to me this morning and told me all, just as I have told you.

The Size of the Halfpenny

It is not, perhaps, generally known that the English halfpenny is an exact measure for one inch. A dozen people may be asked, at haphazard, what its dimensions are and they will not answer correctly. It may, however, be found quite useful by those who have not got their inch measure near them when they want it.

The First Knitting Needles

The first knitting needles were clumsy ones, made of wire, and they were known in England in 1551.

SULPHUR SHORTAGE SEEN BY EXPERTS

Increased Use in Manufacture of Munitions in the United States May Force Curtailment in Vital War Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Serious shortage in an essential element in the production of munitions for the use of the American forces now in France is the newest problem that confronts the Administration in Washington, according to the evidence adduced at a hearing before the Senate Committee on Mines and Mining. According to Arthur E. Wells and Dr. Van H. Manning of the Bureau of Mines, a grave danger menaces the country at large, due to the limited supply of sulphur in the United States. Mr. Wells states that unless something is immediately undertaken to augment the supply of sulphur something that will within the next few months furnish not less than 45,000 tons of sulphur a month—one of two things will happen: either the new government explosives plants that are now approaching completion under the direction of D. C. Jackling and M. P. Chase, acting for the War Industries Board, will be without material for their operation, or certain industries that are of vital importance to the existence of the nation will have to suspend. The industries affected by the possible shutting off of the sulphur supply would be those producing paper—both news print and the better grades of printing papers—and those producing fertilizers, the latter an essential element in the production of the increased crop asked for. To this may be added certain important phases of the steel industry.

The hearing before the Senate Committee on Mines and Mining further developed the fact that there is little or no possibility of increasing the supply of sulphur by the development of the regularly existing sources of supply. This now comes from two extensive properties in Louisiana and Texas. The present consumption is normally at this time a little in excess of 100,000 tons a month, and by the time the new government explosives plants are in operation this will have risen by another 45,000 tons a month, according to the testimony before the committee mentioned. To-day the output of sulphur does not exceed the present normal requirements.

A government official stated immediately after the hearing that the first requirement to be taken care of will be the guns and arms in France. The industries, whether they be fertilizer or paper, will have to take second place, in the event of shortage. Arthur E. Wells, the advisory expert to the War Department, the Bureau of Mines, and the War Industries Board, has stated the situation tersely in these words given at a previous hearing of the committee:

"We are facing a very serious problem in the supply of raw materials for sulphuric acid. Even to maintain our present production, there is no margin of safety whatever."

According to the testimony adduced before the Senate committee the sulphur problem is one of the gravest that are now facing the government. Immediate increase of the supply is a vital necessity, and from the official reports there is no marginal stock on hand that would tide the country over a period of non-production or even curtailed production, should that occur from any cause.

Sulphuric acid is a necessity for the production of munitions of all character. It is a necessity for the production of paper pulp, and it is a vital requirement for the manufacture of fertilizer. Sulphuric acid may only be commercially manufactured from elemental sulphur, from certain pyrites, and from waste gases resulting from smelting operations. At present 56 per cent of the acid is made from sulphur direct, and 44 per cent from pyrites. None is at present being made from waste gases that can be added to these.

GERMAN WRITER ON ECONOMIC WARFARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—In an article in the Berliner Tageblatt, Prof. Franz Eulenberg, of Aix-la-Chapelle, recently propounded the question whether it would be possible for the nations in the future to live in economic war, or whether the economic war, so often threatened, would actually ensue.

The commercial age, he writes, was always of opinion that the rise of one nation could only be purchased by the downfall of another. For that reason, in order to attain for one nation economic advantages, the political dependence and subjection of other nations was considered necessary. This same theory has frequently seemed to make its appearance in the age of neo-commercialism, in which we are living. As a matter of fact, its converse is true. The advantage and prosperity of one nation cannot be the prosperity of another. Only when things are well with our neighbor and competitor are we in a position to enter with him upon profitable commercial undertakings and raise ourselves to a high position. Only then will our own wealth increase when the possibility of purchasing power is given to another. Not the downfall and adversity, but the progress of another power is the necessary preliminary to any nation's well-being.

The war itself has completely refuted those ideas of the commercial era. It is an extremely primitive and naive notion that a nation can benefit economically by destroying another nation's commerce. The last generation, which lived in a period of increasing wealth, has proved the converse to be true. Not from the elimination and repression of Germany, but,

in reality, from its expansion, did the other nations derive the greatest benefit, and will have to expect it in future. Who should be the buyers and recipients of commodities and valuables in the fine-meshed network of international intercourse if not the nations which are increasing in wealth? Should Argentina, for example, desire to purchase English or American goods, she must send her corn to Germany in order to develop her own purchasing powers. An economic war is an entirely unsuitable method of amassing wealth at the expense of another, and of attaining a higher rung on the economic ladder.

It shows a total lack of discernment to imagine that a country can come forward, solely as a purchaser, without developing and permanently increasing its own productive powers. It has been shown by modern economic development, and not least by the war itself, that human beings are permanently and even more closely knitted together. The stronger the competition engendered between them, the less can they get on without each other.

This mutual interdependence on each other, he says, seems to be the ultimate guarantee of an economic peace, which promises to be permanent, and declines to imagine that any advantages can really be obtained by war. Even if we concede that the enemy's objects were attained and Germany's trade eliminated, it would simply result in a lack of labor, of goods, of products, and of men, whereby war could be replaced. But above all, there would be a lack of that purchasing power which renders the acceptance of foreign goods possible. The old saying of Jacob Burckhardt still holds good: However much the nations may hate each other, luckily for them they cannot do without each other. The way to bring about economic peace and peaceful competition is by treaties and agreements having the force of law, by the most favored nation clause, and equal treatment for all, and by the unrestricted development of the special characteristics of each individual nation.

PRINTING PLANT SEIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—On the charge of contravention of a federal order-in-council, dealing especially with the press and the publicity agencies in relation to "any report or statement intended or likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, or discipline of soldiers, or the administration of any act or order-in-council concerning national service," the printing plant of Le Bulletin, a French weekly newspaper published in Montreal by A. P. Pigeon, Limited, was seized and the premises closed by Capt. J. N. Carter, Registrar of Alien Enemies, under a warrant of the Secretary of State for Canada. The instructions to Captain Carter ordered that all copies of the paper should be destroyed and presses, plant and machinery be seized, and the establishment closed indefinitely.

A smaller printing establishment, conducted by John Hyndel, an Austrian, was also closed by Captain Carter and the proprietor taken in charge for internment. The government charged that the Austrian was busy preparing and circulating propaganda literature for the Ukrainian Socialist Democratic Party and the I. W. W.

NATIONALISTS CLOSE RANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Prior to the departure of Messrs. Hughes and Cook, the Prime Minister and Minister for the Navy, to attend the Imperial Conference in Britain, the Nationalist Party closed its ranks and sent the two delegates away with the confidence of all sections of their supporters. This reunion after strife was largely the result of the crisis in France. The Acting Prime Minister, Mr. W. A. Watt, is managing his team very tactfully, and will almost certainly keep it running smoothly until the conference has ended.

NEW INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SUTTON, Que.—The contract for building the international bridge across the Mississipi River between East Richford, Vt., and Glen Sutton, Que., has been awarded to Mr. Poulin, of Mariville, Que. The cost of the bridge and making the proper approaches on both the Vermont and Quebec sides of the river is said to be \$24,824. The work is to be proceeded with an early date.

AINSLIE COAL MINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MEDICINE HAT, Alta.—Work on the development of the Ainslie coal mine near Medicine Hat is scheduled to commence at once, and it is reported the daily output will be 1000 tons. The mine will employ 200 men. A spur track is to be built from Medicine Hat to the mine. The Ainslie mine was only a small enterprise before being taken over by an American financier.

CANAL TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont.—Freight traffic passing through the Canadian and American canals in the month of May totaled 11,404,045 short tons, the heaviest shipment for that month in any year with the exception of 1916, when freight traffic was 12,293,476 short tons.

SALE OF SWEETMEATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Food Controller has authorized, until further notice, the sale of the following articles free from any restriction contained in the above-named order: preserved ginger, candied peel, crystallized and glacé fruits, angelica, Carlsbad and Elvas plums, crystallized violets, and crystallized rose leaves.

GERMANY PERSISTS IN HER ATROCITIES

American Defense Society to Distribute Book, With Preface by Sir Frederick Cook, Giving Some of the Official Details

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Some people are beginning to forget the Belgian atrocities of August and September, 1914. They do not realize that Germany has continued them, in one form or another, ever since."

This quotation from the preface of the English edition of "The Crimes of Germany" is regarded as of special significance just at this time, when the newspapers of America have been allowing themselves to be used in Germany's campaign of suggestion that she is less vindictive toward America than toward England.

The warning that Germany has not ceased her atrocities, that she is every bit as worthy today of the unrelenting censure of all humanity as she was when she invaded Belgium, was written by Sir Frederick Cook, and the book which it prefaces will be distributed broadcast throughout the United States by the American Defense Society.

The society hopes this book will help to offset the insidious propaganda set loose in this country by the "human interest" newspaper stories in connection with the submarine activities off the Atlantic Coast. Not the least of these stories is the one about the German captain sending a boat back to a sinking craft to get a silk umbrella left behind by the American captain.

"What," asked an American the other day, one who sees beneath the surface of such "news," "what is one silk umbrella in comparison with the Lusitania?"

The book soon to be distributed gives the official story of German outrages in Belgium, Northern France, and in Russia, as well as reports on the conditions of prisoners in Germany; the facts in connection with the case of Edith Cavell and Capt. Charles Fryatt; all taken from the official inquiries of Great Britain, France, Russia and Belgium. The document will be properly illustrated from English, Belgian and French sources, and is expected to prove an important appeal in the nation-wide anti-German campaign of the society.

The evidence against Germany in the case of the reported atrocities, according to Sir Frederick, is to be found not merely in the sworn statements of eyewitnesses in Germany; the facts in connection with the case of Edith Cavell and Capt. Charles Fryatt; all taken from the official inquiries of Great Britain, France, Russia and Belgium. The document will be properly illustrated from English, Belgian and French sources, and is expected to prove an important appeal in the nation-wide anti-German campaign of the society.

The list of illustrations will in itself indicate certain social features of Kultur which are typical of what has been said about its military manifestations. The demand of the Germans has done to Rheims Cathedral and to innumerable other churches is so far from being accidental that it reflects precisely those racial views of 'art' which have come naturally to the surface during the stress of passion induced by war. As usual, their official apologies only fix the guilt more deeply.

As a foreword to the volume there will be printed the remarks of former President Roosevelt made at a private luncheon at the United League Club.

NEW SOUTH WALES RECRUITING REVIVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—New South Wales is leading the other states in Australasia in the revival of recruiting, and some of the scenes in Sydney rival those of the days when men were rushing to the colors. In Victoria and other states the crisis in France has proved a great stimulus, but the mother state is well in the lead.

This revival in New South Wales is due to two facts—the inspiring example and addresses of Captain Carmichael, military cross winner, and former Minister for Education, and to the steps taken by the Holman government to re-ignite unions and wipe out the bitterness which arose from the recent great strike. Captain Carmichael asked his fellow-countrymen to give him a thousand men to take back to the firing line, and recently he led that number into camp. He will probably try to add another thousand to his total.

Just as Mr. W. A. Watt, the new Federal Treasurer who has stepped into Lord Forrest's place, has set a new mark for a war loan, so Mr. R. B. Orchard, Minister in Charge of Recruiting, has thrown overboard the old method, and has put new enthusiasm into reorganization. Instead of letting the departing men march away unseen in the early morning he sends them through the streets with bands and cheering, and a city's homage. And those who come back do not now file through the streets in a long array of motor cars passing through silent though adoring crowds; instead they see flags waving and hear choirs singing and bands playing and every here and there deep cheering. "What a welcome!" exclaimed one young soldier as he drove through the enthusiastic crowds.

The itinerant training schemes whereby soldiers march with bands from city to city—in one case a miniature army has made the advance—have brought the war right home to the country districts. Men who swell the ranks of the marchers are put at once into khaki and become soldiers without delay. There are also

schemes for insuring the men, and ready redress for grievances.

So the new ideas are gaining reinforcements for the Australian Imperial Force, and the old bitterness is passing away.

Conscription of Italians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—In the midst of voluntarism there is conscription. The Italians resident in the Commonwealth have been summoned up for active service by the government, and the calling has been swift and silent and effective. The Italian contingent recently marched through the streets of Melbourne with the Australian volunteers, and were cheered as impartially.

AMERICAN MESSAGE TO ITALIAN WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Some statements made in Paris to a deputation of Italian workmen by some of the American Labor delegates in Paris, have appeared in the Italian press.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Frye received the deputation, and their statements, made in the name of the American Federation of Labor, were intended as a message to the whole of the working classes of Italy, and this, more especially, the delegates had not themselves been able to visit that country. They had always thought, the two delegates said, that the German Socialists and syndicalists helped their government to set up an anti-militarist movement in Italy, Belgium and France, but were very careful not to do the same thing in their own country. When the time came to prove the strength of the International, the Germans, with the exception of Liebknecht, had betrayed it. During the American period of neutrality, the delegates said, they had got into communication with Karl Legien, who had said he could do nothing to weaken the militarism of Germany, but that when the war was over he would support the international labor movement. The American delegates declared their conviction that the Germans had always tried to separate the working classes in the other countries from their government, while in their own country they and their own government acted as one. In America they could not understand how it was certain Italian Socialists did not seem to understand where their primary duty lay. The supreme duty of the Italian people was to safeguard their own nationality.

There were some people who maintained that the war was a capitalist war, but these people did not at heart believe this. During the last twenty-five years Germany had developed her industrial strength to an enormous extent, sending her production all over the world; if the war had been due to capitalist reasons it would have been declared by the other countries upon Germany, whereas, instead, it was Germany, aiming at domination and hegemony, and attacking the peaceful western democracies.

The Italian Official Socialists (the section of the party which professes neutralist opinions) should keep before them clearly what happened in Russia. Russia had been destroyed morally and materially by the Germans. The Russians had had a great ideal, but they had allowed themselves to be crushed by the Germans, and now it would be seen how the Germans carried out this ideal as much to the detriment of the Russian workers as to that of the capitalists. They held that the first duty of the Italian workers was to save their country. Internal reforms would come later. If the Italians did not unite all their efforts to preserve the independence of their country, the Germans would be dictating to them as they had done to the unfortunate Rumania.

The Americans asked the deputation to give their greetings to the workers of Italy; the interests of the workers in all countries were, they said, their own, and they intended to give them all the support of their organization. On that point all American Labor organizations were unanimous. Italy and Rome stood to the Armenian workers for a civilization which must be defended against Teutonic attacks. They were firmly convinced that the Americans and the allied democracies would have the last word in this war.

PAPER PULP BY-PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Some of the best industrial chemists in Canada are now investigating how to utilize the waste by-products of the great pulp and paper industry for war purposes. It is pointed out that millions of gallons of convertible acids are now allowed to flow into the rivers as waste from the paper mills of Canada, which are capable of being salvaged and utilized for the manufacture of ethyl alcohol and used as ingredients for the manufacture of the powerful explosive known as "T. N. T." How to utilize this waste material is the problem under investigation. The question has already been brought to the attention of the Imperial Munitions Board, and its solution considered.

FARMERS' GRIEVANCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

PETROLEA, Ont.—Western Ontario farmers' effort to secure what they term justice from the Union government, was advanced still further at a meeting of farmers from all over Lambton County held here. A general committee of two representatives from each township was named. The members will meet shortly and appoint a special legislative committee which will look after the interests of the farmers at Ottawa. The farmers, at the meeting, declared that the government plan of boosting food production by filling the places of farmers called up for military service by unskilled labor from the cities, was absolutely impractical.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Richard Folsom Cleveland, whose enlistment as a private in the United States Marine Corps is announced, is a son of Grover Cleveland, twice President of the United States. He has not sought, by use of any "pull," or by trading on his father's fame, to become an officer or to put himself in line for an officer's position. He is a robust specimen of the American schoolboy and college athlete, with a fine record at Phillips Exeter Academy and Princeton University and in intercollegiate athletics. He has shown ability as a writer and speaker in Princeton academic competitions, and he has allied himself in a prominent way with the forces in Princeton University that are working against snobishness and group exclusiveness. In his day he has done his "bit" toward maintaining those things for which Woodrow Wilson stood when he was president of Princeton.

Algernon Coleman, of the department of Romance Languages of the University of Chicago, and editor of a set of successful textbooks on military French, is to be executive secretary of the educational commission which is being sent to Europe by the American University Union, the war work council of the Young Men's Christian Association, and other agencies now in the war. This commission's business will be to study out a plan by which the morale and serviceability of the American Army in France can be conserved by the establishment of an educational system similar to that set up among the Canadian troops and known as the Khaki College. It will also plan for the army along these lines during the period of demobilization that will follow the war.

George Washington Edmonds, representative of a Philadelphia district in the lower House of the United States Congress, is sponsor of the bill, introduced in the House, calling for the appropriation of \$500,000 for use by a commission which will investigate problems of reconstruction and terms of peace as seen from the standpoint of the United States. He is a Republican whose career, before he became prominent in local politics, was in the realm of business.

James G. Harbord, brigadier-general, United States Army, who is temporarily in charge of the "marines" who are making a gallant record as fighters on the French front, is an Illinoisian who graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College and at one time expected to be a farmer. He was attracted to the military service, enlisted in the regular army as an infantryman, and later joined the cavalry. He had a fine record in the Spanish-American war, then remained in the Philippines for an exceptionally long time, and incidentally commended himself to General Pershing when the general was stationed there. He served under Pershing along the Mexican border, and during the time of the invasion of Mexico by Pershing he was near by as a potential friend in need. When the first troops went to France, in 1917, he went along with his former superior to serve as chief of staff, and he held the post until ordered to take temporary charge of the marines.

Sir William Stevenson Meyer, K. C. S. I., is a distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service, and an authority on finance. He has filled the position of president of the central recruiting board in India since 1917. Educated at Blackheath, University College School, and at University College, he entered the Indian Civil Service in 1881. For three years he acted as assistant secretary to the Madras Government, and later became secretary to the Board of Revenue and then deputy secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department. From 1905-9 he was financial secretary to the Government of India, and in 1909 he was made chief secretary to the Government of Madras. Sir William Meyer has also served on several important commissions. He was a member of the royal commission on decentralization in India from 1907-9 and one of the British delegates to the Hague Conference from 1911-12. The next year he served on Lord Nicholson's committee on the Indian Army. For two years he was editor of the Imperial Gazetteer of India.

Herbert F. Perkins of Chicago, who has been asked to assist Felix Frankfurter in the war activities of the United States Department of Labor, is a graduate of Yale University, who, after being a student of books, decided to be a business man of the progressive, intellectual type. He became purchasing agent of the National Malleable Castings Company of Chicago, in which position his ability, judgment, constructiveness, and breadth of vision attracted the attention of the International Harvester Company, with which the National Malleable Castings Company did business. Ultimately he became one of the chief men of the Harvester Company, and was in its employ after he came to Washington. His choice is in part due to the record which he has made with expert students of practical economics and efficient management of labor as a man who knows how to get results from workmen by a policy of fair play and

careful study of adaptation of the man to his work. He is not a believer in the discard system by which the overturn of labor in many manufacturing concerns rises to absurdly wasteful heights. Under Mr. Perkins, if the workman is found to be unfit for a given post he is usually tested until the right place for him is found, and he is discharged or released only when his ability has been thoroughly tried. Naturally Mr. Frankfurter and Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of Labor, welcome the aid of a man with such a tested philosophy of industrial efficiency.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Taxation in the United States

CEDAR RAPIDS (Ia.) GAZETTE—

The President is absolutely right in advising Congress to take plenty of time for enacting a new war tax law devoid of the inequities of the present legislation, and his plan to take the additional money out of incomes, war profits and luxuries will have the solid indorsement of the country. Every patriotic American is with the President in his view that the people will bear any tax burdens necessary, provided that the same are justly laid. The first peeling has hardly been taken off the abnormal incomes, war profiteering and luxuries. The willingness of the common folk to serve and sacrifice has been demonstrated in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns. The President makes a bullseye when he declares that "the profiteering that cannot be got at by the restraints of conscience and love of country can be got at by taxation." Sound, sensible and just as to his general policy of war taxation, President Wilson will undoubtedly do his mightiest to give the nation revenue legislation equitable and just in its particulars.

New Americans and the Fourth

THE ARDMOREITE (Ardmore, Okla.)—Foreign-born citizens of the United States want to celebrate Fourth of July with us this year as a day of loyalty to America and loyalty to the big cause for which we are fighting.

In a letter to the President, asking him to call the attention of his people to their purpose, these foreign-born residents wrote: "We represent those people whose sons and daughters came to this land later than the founders of the Republic, but drawn by the same ideals. The nations and races and peoples which we represent are taking their part in one way or another, in the struggle. All, through infinite suffering, struggle either blindly or open-eyed toward the same end—the right of peoples to govern themselves as they themselves see fit, and a just and lasting peace. The higher interests of the races which we left behind have become identical, in this significant year, with the higher interests of the United States. We regard ourselves now not only as members of an American commonwealth, one and indivisible, but of a world commonwealth, equally indivisible—that democratic world state which is fighting now for its being on the battlefields of Europe." The President approves their purpose and in replying to their letter says: "As July 4, 1776, was the dawn of democracy for this nation, let us on July 4, 1918, celebrate the birth of a new and greater democracy." Our foreign-born citizens certainly are American at heart when they not only reverence the meaning of Independence Day, but ask that they may add a broader and deeper significance to its celebration.

Results Are Obvious

NEBRASKA STATE JOURNAL (Lincoln, Neb.)—There would be no profit in repeating here what observers everywhere know and have said and written concerning the effects of prohibition in Nebraska. "Bone-dry" prohibition went into effect a year ago. A majority of about 30,000 voters favored the measure, but more than that many refrained from voting on the question. Only about half of the voters, accordingly, were positively in favor of prohibition. Now we encounter the astonishing fact that after a year of the new policy hardly a voice can be heard in opposition to prohibition. In other times, the adoption of prohibition in a state has been merely the beginning of a mighty struggle to repeal prohibition. The fight for a return to saloons has been hot and persistent. In Nebraska there is no fight. The obvious benefits have been so great that repeal is not openly advocated at all. To judge from surface indications, the liquor question is settled so far as Nebraska is concerned.

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NEW YORK STATE FARMERS ACTIVE

State Federation of Agriculture to Seek Enforcement of Political Reforms—Members Oppose a Third Term

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Political leaders in New York State are beginning to see that the New York State Federation of Agriculture, formed last winter at Syracuse, is very much in earnest in demanding certain political reforms this year and will make a vigorous effort in the approaching state campaign to impress its ideas on both parties. Twenty counties were represented at the meeting of the federation in Albany last week at which Frank W. Bradley, a Niagara County Republican, was elected president; Samuel Fraser, also a Republican and intimate friend of James W. Wadsworth Jr., United States Senator, vice-president; and Seth J. T. Bush, from Morton, Monroe County, secretary. It is planned to have a council of nine members at the head of the organization, or one from each judicial district in the State.

Leaders of the new organization made it plain that they are opposed to a third term for Governor Whitman, giving as their special grievance his attempt last year to make George W. Perkins head of the State Food Commission, and his appointments on the new farm and markets council. They declare that the Governor has shown himself out of sympathy with farm organizations.

The federation adopted a short resolution pledging itself to remain non-partisan, to support candidates for office only on the ground of fitness and friendliness to agricultural interests, and to endeavor to persuade the old parties to nominate men satisfactory to the farmers. A strong effort will be made to elect at least 50 members of the Legislature who are farmers.

AUSTRALIAN ZINC PURCHASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An agreement has recently been made between the President of the Board of Trade, representing His Majesty's Government, and the Zinc Producers Association Proprietary Limited of Australia, for the purchase, by His Majesty's Government, of the stocks of Australian zinc concentrates existing at Dec. 31, 1917, less reserves, and, subject to the reasonable protection of Australian requirements, the production from Jan. 1, 1918, to the maximum extent of 250,000 tons per annum for the period of the war and one year thereafter, and 300,000 tons per annum for the subsequent nine years. His Majesty's Government also secures an option over the balance of production subject to certain reservations, e.g., provision for the requirements of Australian zinc refining works and the fulfillment of existing contracts. The agreement, which varies an earlier agreement by enlarging the quantity and modifying the purchase terms, provides for a "flat rate" of prices up to the end of five years after the war. For the remainder of the period prices will be determined by market conditions with the "flat rate" of the earlier period as a minimum.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STEEL COMMON IS MARKET FEATURE

Early Advance in This Issue Strengthens Rest of the List, and Good Gains Are Recorded—Leather Issues Prominent

United States Steel was strong and active during the first sales on the New York Stock Exchange today. It sold well above par, after opening up 1/2 at 99 1/2. This had the effect of strengthening the rest of the market, and advances ranged from a good fraction to a point or more for the active securities. American Hide & Leather common and preferred, Central Leather, Mexican Petroleum and Bethlehem Steel "B" were active and higher. Reading and New Haven also were in demand. Midvale Steel moved up briskly before the end of the first half hour.

Boston Elevated was slightly higher on the Boston exchange.

Reading became quite active during the first half of the session. After opening up 1/2 at 90 1/2 it improved to 91 1/2 and then sagged off. Union Pacific advanced a point to 121 1/2 before midday. Butte & Superior was a strong feature. It opened unchanged at 2 1/2 and advanced 3 points. Baldwin opened up 1/2 at 88 1/2 and moved up to 89. Central Leather opened at 66, an advance of 1/2 over Wednesday's closing, and gained a point more before midday. The tone was irregular at midday, and business quiet.

Price changes were unimportant in the early afternoon. There were some recessions but the tone was steady at the beginning of the last hour.

GRAIN MARKET

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Corn—Corn was weaker and sustained some decline in the first hours of the session, but later made a rapid and considerable advance. On the upturn a higher level than that made Wednesday was reached. Receipts were estimated at 180 cars. Nothing in particular was reported in the cash market.

Oats—Oats sustained a decline in the first hours as the result of freer offerings. From hedging selling was reported. A recovery of a part of the loss took place later, prices not reaching Wednesday's highest level. Receipts at Chicago today were estimated at 115 cars. Cash premiums were expected to be about the same as on Wednesday.

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

Corn	Open	High	Low	Close
June	1.42	1.42 1/2	1.41 1/2	1.41 1/2
July	1.44 1/2	1.46 1/2	1.43 1/2	1.43 1/2
Aug.	1.46	1.47 1/2	1.45	1.45 1/2
Oats				
June	.76 1/2	.77 1/2	.75	.75
July	.71 1/2	.71 1/2	.69 1/2	.69 1/2
Aug.	.65	.65 1/2	.64 1/2	.64 1/2
Pork				
July	40.85	41.30	40.80	41.30
Sept.	41.60	41.75	41.30	41.60
Lard				
July	24.12	24.32	24.10	24.27
Sept.	24.55	24.40	24.47	

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	90 1/2	91 1/2
Buckeye Pipe Line	91	94
Illinois Pipe	165	168
Indiana Pipe Line	93	98
Ohio Oil	320	340
Prairie Oil & Gas	495	510
Prairie Pipe	258	263
South Penn Oil	260	270
Standard Oil (Cal.)	210	215
Standard Oil (Ind.)	615	625
Standard Oil (Ky.)	315	320
Standard Oil (N. J.)	530	535
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	270	274
Union Tank Line	95	98

UNION OIL CO. OF CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 13.—The Union Oil Co. of California for three months ended March 31, 1918, reports net profit of \$2,194,804. Total income was \$3,564,687. Taxes, expenses, etc., amounted to \$325,395, while interest charges were \$144,000. Provision for depreciation totaled \$908,487.

OKLAHOMA POTATOES

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., June 13.—Rain in Oklahoma last week came just in time to put the finishing touches to a large crop of white potatoes. As soon as they are out of the ground, a second crop will be put in. Arkansas Valley, also, is planning for a record crop of sweet potatoes.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair, slightly cooler tonight; Friday, fair, moderate west winds.

For Northern New England: Probably scattered showers and thunderstorms tonight and Friday; cooler.

For Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; slightly cooler tonight.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m.	6:10 a. m.	12 noon
64	64	64

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.	
Albany	54
Buffalo	50
Chicago	50
Cincinnati	58
Denver	64
Des Moines	64
Jacksonville	76
Kansas City	68
Nantucket	62
St. Louis	64
Washington	62

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 15:16 Moon sets 11:33 p. m.
Sun rises 5:06 High water, 3:06
Sun sets 8:22 3:09 a. m., 3:42 p. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS 8:33 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex.	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Alaska Gold	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	33	33 1/2	33	33 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	85	85	85	85
Am Ag Chem.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am B S & P	168	168	168	163
Am B Sugar	6	6 1/2	6	6 1/2
Am Can	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
*Am Car Fy	80	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Am Cot Oil	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Am H & L	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Am H & L pf.	73	74 1/2	73	74 1/2
Am Ice Sec	30	30	30	30
Am Int Corp	54	54	54	54
Am Lined	42	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am Lined pf.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Am Loco	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Am Loco pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Smeltg	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Am Sugar	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	99	99 1/2	98	98 1/2
Am Woolen	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Wool pf.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Zinc	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
Anaconda	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Atchafalpa	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Atchafalpa pf.	10	10	10	10
At Gulf	108	108 1/2	107 1/2	108
At Gulf pf.	61	61	61	61
Bald Loco	88 1/2	88 1/2	88	88
Balt & Ohio	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Barrett Co	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Beth Steel B.	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Beth Steel Spt.	105	105	105	105
Brook R T	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Burns Bros.	123	123	123	123 1/2
Butte & Sup.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Butte Cop tspt	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Cal Petrol	20	21	20 1/2	21
Cal Mining	8	8 1/2	8	8 1/2
Can Pacific	147 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	148 1/2
C Leather	66	67 1/2	66	67 1/2
C Leather pf.	103	103	103	103
Cert'd Prod.	87	87	87	87
Ches & Ohio	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Ch M & S T P	74	74	74	74
Ch M & S T P pf.	23	23	23	23
Ch R 16 pf.	60	60	60	60
Ch R 17 pf.	69	69	69	69 1/2
Ch & G West	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Ch & N W	93	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Chile Cop	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Chino Cop	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78
Col Fuel	48	48	48	48
Col Gas & El	32	32	32	32
Corn Prod.	41 1/2	42	41 1/2	42
Corn Prod pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100	100
Cru Steel	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Cub Am Sug.	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Cub Am Sug pf.	152	152	152	152
Denver	4	4	4	4
D S S & A pf.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Erie	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
Erie pf.	33	33 1/2	33	33 1/2
Gen E & W	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Gen Electric	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Gen Motors	129	131 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2
Gl Nor pf.	90	90	90	90
Gl Nor Ore	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Green Can	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Gulf States	84	84	84	84
H & B	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Ill Central	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Inspiration	50	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Int Ag Corp	17 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int Ag Corp pf.	59	59	58 1/2	58 1/2
Int Con Cor	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Int Cor pf.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Int Mer Mar	29	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
I Mer Mar pf.	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
In Nickel C	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
In Paper	37	37	36 1/2	36 1/2
Kan City St	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Kelly Tires	50	50	49	49
Kenne Cop	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32
Kress Co. pf.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Lack Steel	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87
Lehigh Val.	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	100
May Co	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
May pf.	102	102	102	102
May Petrol	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Mex Pet pf.	95	95	95	95
Miami	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Midvale St	49 1/2	51	49 1/2	50 1/2
M & L N W	10	10	10	10
Mo & T	5	5	5	5
Mo & T pf.	8	8	8	8
Mo Pacific	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Mo Pac pf.	54	54	54	54
Mon Power	66	66	66	66
Nat Ace	31	31	31	31
Nat C & C	17	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Nat Enamel	51	52 1/2	51	52 1/2
Nat Lead	59	59	59	59
Nat Lead pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
NRMR 2d pf.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Nevada Con	20	20	19 1/2	20
NY A Brake	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
NY Central	72	72	71 1/2	72
NY Dock	24	24	24	24
NY N H & H	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
North Pac	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Ohio Fuel	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
O Cities Gas	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Out Silver	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Pan-Am pf.	91	91	91	91
Penna	43 1/2	44	43 1/2	43 1/2
Phila Co	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Pierce-Ar	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Pitts Coal	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
P & W Va	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
P & W Va pf.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76	76
Pressed St	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Ray Con	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	24
Reading	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Repub I & S	85	85	85	85
Royal Dutch	93	93 1/2	93	93 1/2
Ry Steel Sp.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Saxon Motor	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Seab A L	8	8	8	8

DIVIDENDS

The Maine Central has declared its regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the common stock.

The Kanaowa & Michigan Railway Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent.

The Draper Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2, payable July 1 to stock of record June 10.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent.

The Merchants Dispatch Transportation Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent.

The United Gas & Improvement Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record June 29.

The General Baking Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

The Massachusetts Trust Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the capital stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 28.

The Adirondack Electric Power Corporation has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent each on the common and preferred stocks, payable July 15 to stock of record June 24.

The Consolidated Gas & Electric Power Company of Baltimore has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 19.

The Torrington Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 21.

The American Type Founders Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its common and preferred stocks, payable July 1 to stock of record June 10.

The Carolina Power & Light Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

The Yackin River Power Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

The Ashville Power & Light Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

The U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. has declared a dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock and \$1.50 on the common stock, payable June 29 to stock of record June 12.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Phelps Dodge Company declared an extra dividend of \$3.50 a share on its stock. The usual quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share also has been declared payable June 28 to stock of record June 18.

Previous cash dividends were as follows: \$5.50 in March, \$7.50 in December last, \$5.50 in September, 1917, and \$3.50 in June a year ago. Of the \$3.50 extra payment, \$2 is from depletion.

The Hedley Gold Mining Company, Ltd., has declared a quarterly dividend of 15 cents a share, payable June 29 to all stockholders who have surrendered their certificates of Hedley Gold Mining Company by that time.

The Hedley Gold Mining Company, Ltd., the recent Canadian reincorporation of the Hedley Gold Mining Company, is capitalized at double the amount of the old company, so that the dividend is equivalent to the 30 cents declared three months ago.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

CONVERSION OF
LIBERTY BONDS

Instructions Issued by New York Federal Reserve Bank to Prevent Confusion in Handling of Large Volume of Work

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Federal Reserve Bank has issued instructions to the banks with reference to the conversion of 3½ per cent bonds of the first Liberty Loan, 4 per cent bonds of the first Liberty Loan converted and 4 per cent bonds of the second Liberty Loan into 4½ per cent converted bonds of the third Liberty Loan.

No deliveries of 4½ per cent converted bonds will be made prior to July 1. In order that the large volume of work in connection with this conversion may be handled with as little confusion as possible and in view of the fact that the conversion of the 4 per cent bonds of either the first or second loans may be made as of June 15, or May 15, respectively, at any time between July 1 and Nov. 9, 1918, without payment of any adjustment of interest, banks are urged to present bonds for conversion at convenient times throughout the conversion period, from July 1 to Nov. 9, 1918.

The 3½ per cent bonds received for conversion on or before June 15 will be converted as of that date without any adjustment of interest unless an exact adjustment is requested in writing. The 4 per cent bonds presented for conversion after June 15, but not later than Nov. 9, 1918, will be converted as of the date such bonds are received by the Federal Reserve Bank. Inasmuch as the 4½ per cent converted bonds delivered will carry full interest at the rate of 4½ per cent from June 15, an interest adjustment will be necessary and the person presenting such bonds will be required to pay the accrued interest at the rate of ½ of 1 per cent per annum, from June 15, to the date such bonds are presented.

Holders of interim certificates of the first Liberty Loan must first exchange such certificates for definitive 3½ per cent bonds and detach the first two coupons before presenting for conversion as above.

The 4 per cent first Liberty Loan converted bonds received for conversion on or before June 15 will be converted as of that date without an adjustment of interest unless an exact adjustment is requested in writing; such 4 per cent bonds presented for conversion after July 1, but not later than Nov. 9, 1918, will be converted as of June 15, without any adjustment of interest. The 4½ per cent converted bonds delivered will carry full interest at the rate of 4½ per cent from June 15. If such 4½ per cent bonds, however, are presented for conversion between June 16 and June 30, 1918, both inclusive, they will be subject to an exact adjustment of interest, which will require a payment to the government of the accrued interest from June 15 to the date such bonds are presented at the rate of ½ of 1 per cent per annum.

The 4 per cent second Liberty Loan bonds received for conversion on or before May 15, will be converted as of that date without an adjustment of interest unless an exact adjustment is requested in writing. Such 4 per cent bonds presented for conversion after July 1, but not later than Nov. 9, 1918, will be converted as of May 15, without any adjustment of interest. The 4½ per cent converted bonds delivered will carry full interest at the rate of 4½ per cent from May 15. If such 4½ per cent bonds, however, are presented for conversion between May 16 and June 30, 1918, both inclusive, they will be subject to an exact adjustment of interest, which will require a payment to the government of the accrued interest from May 15, 1918, to the date such bonds are presented at the rate of ½ of 1 per cent per annum.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MILL STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag, com.	70	72
Amoskeag, pfd.	80	82
Arlington Mills	123	125
Bales	270	272
Borden City	119	121
Brookside Mills	153	155
Charlton Mills	135	140
Columbus Mfg. Co.	125	130
Dartmouth Mfg. Co.	215	218
Dwight	1200	1205
Everett	130	132
First Alpaca	170	175
Flint Mills	160	165
Hamilton Mfg. Co.	1215	1220
Hamilton Woollen	100	102
King Philip Mills	166	168
Lancaster Mills	90	95
Langet Cotton Mills	183	185
Lawrence Mfg. Co.	122	125
Lincoln	122½	123
Lyman Mills	140	145
Manomet Mills	143	145
Mass. Cotton Mills	139	140
Mass. Mills in Ga.	82	85
Merrimack Mfg. Co.	75	80
Nashua	115	117½
Nashua Mfg. Co.	150	152
Norfolk	185	190
Norquill	130	132
Pacific	142	144
Pepperell	197	198
Quincy Mfg. Co.	248	250
Salmon Falls, com.	70	72
Sharp Mfg. com.	90	95
Sharp Mfg. pfd.	102½	105
Tremont & Suffolk	150	160
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	235	240
Wamsutta Mills	132	137
West Point Mfg. Co.	205	208

REAL ESTATE

One of the biggest transfers of Back Bay real estate made in a long time is that just recorded, whereby Benjamin Levine sells to Dwight M. Atwood Nos. 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36 and 40 Queensberry Street, corner of Jersey Street, comprising seven four-story octagonal-front apartment houses and 49,488 square feet of land, all taxed on a valuation of \$222,000, of which the land carries \$44,100. There are also two lots of land on the opposite side of Queensberry Street, containing in all 13,800 square feet, taxed on \$15,200.

SOUTH END SALES

An important transaction in the South End of the city proper takes in 115 Albany Street, near Harvard Street, which comprises 4830 square feet of vacant land, except for a small frame building. The tax valuation is \$15,800, with the building assessed for \$100. Eben H. Ellison transfers to Henry S. Harris through the Proctor-Killison Company of New Jersey, a Boston sole leather concern. Other interesting negotiations are pending in regard to this sale, which are not yet concluded. It is supposed that a new building will be erected on the site.

Another South End deal involves the sale of the four-story brick building at 11 Cobb Street, corner of Mayo Street, by Marcellus E. Wheeler to Eva Strynisch and another. There are 919 square feet of land, taxed on \$2300, and the total tax valuation is \$2300.

Also in the South End Bridget F. Sauter, et al, have sold to Charles J. Devereaux the 3½-story brick structure and 1942 square feet of land at 601 Shawmut Avenue, near Lenox Street. The total tax valuation is \$4400, of which amount \$2100 is on the land.

ROXBURY TRANSFER

In Roxbury John J. Mundo has conveyed to Mary A. C. Mundo who conveys to Frank O. Harriman title to the property at 52-54 Langdon Street, near George Street, consisting of two three-story brick houses and 5499 square feet of land, all taxed on 7900, of which \$1300 is on the lot.

DORCHESTER CHANGE

A Dorchester sale today involves 389 to 391 Talbot Avenue, corner of Lithgow Street. There is a frame house and 1656 square feet of land, all taxed on \$4000, of which the lot carries \$1500. Patrick J. O'Brien, trustee, sells to Mary A. Sullivan, title coming through Anne Stearns.

SHIPPING NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—One steamer and two vessels arrived at the South Boston Fish Pier this morning with fresh groundfish. The arrivals were: The steamer Swell with 58,000 pounds, schooner Somerville 135,000, and the schooner Natalie Nelson with 22,200 pounds. A late arrival Wednesday was the schooner Annie Perry with 32,200 pounds of groundfish. The wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: Stead cod \$13.23@13.66, market cod \$6@9, haddock \$6@9, steak pollock \$7 and mackerel from \$8@9.25.

Mackerel arrivals at the Fish Pier this morning were: The steamer Lucia with 50,000 pounds of fresh and 50 barrels of salt, steamer Helena 90,000 pounds of fresh and 140 barrels of salt and the schooner Helen B. Thomas with 50,000 pounds of fresh and 40 barrels of salt for Gorton-Pew Fisheries.

Late Cape Shore arrivals with mackerel, Wednesday were: The schooner Benjamin A. Smith with 45,000 pounds of fresh and 30 barrels of salt for the Gorton-Pew Fisheries and the schooner Arthur James with 55,000 pounds of fresh and 140 barrels of salt, on the market.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The schooners Thelma and Mary F. Curtis arrived at the Fish Pier this morning from Boston with mackerel, for which \$18 a barrel was offered.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows an increase of £84,000 in bullion. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 17.88 per cent, compared with 17.82 per cent last week, and compares with a decline from 20.48 per cent to 19.94 per cent in the corresponding week last year. Total reserve £30,303,000, decreased £56,000; circulation £52,025,000, increased £170,000; bullion £63,878,000, increased £84,000; other securities £100,919,000, decreased £639,000; other deposits £126,563,000, decreased £5,342,000; public deposits £43,019,000, increased £4,356,000; government securities £56,148,000 decreased £255,000.

Clearings through the London banks for the week were £383,331,000, compared with £393,900,000 last week, and £342,330,000 in the corresponding week last year.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Wire showed steadiness with cables at 9.04 and checks at 9.06, compared with the official minimum of 9.10. These quotations show an improvement of 7 to 8 points from the extreme low record. Demand sterling is quoted at 4.75 5-16, cables 4.76 7-16, 80-day bills nominally 4.73, and 90-days, 4.71. Paris cables 5.70½, checks 5.71½. Lire cables 9.04 checks 9.06, Swiss 3.94½, and 3.98½, guilders 5½ and 60½, Pesetas 28.50 and 28.30. Stockholm cables 34.40, checks 34. Christiania 31.80 and 31.40. Copenhagen 31.40 and 31. Ruble notes nominally at 14.10@14.20.

GOVERNMENT STEEL
NEEDS NOT KNOWN

Various Industries Still Unaware as to How Much of the Product Is Procurable by Them—Pig Iron Shipments

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In an order dated June 6, that no one in the steel trade fully understands, the War Industries Board has put in the hands of J. L. Replogle, Director of Steel Supply, the distribution of the entire iron and steel output of the country, says the Iron Age. Starting with the sweeping provision that no pig iron or steel products shall be shipped except under priority certificates, the order provides that after all priority regulations have been filled, producers may supply their customers if the latter are on a preferred list, which, as revised, is to be sent out later.

As yet no direct notification of the new order has come to producers, nor has the operation of government priorities as carried out in the past been changed. Requests for interpretations have poured in upon Washington, but thus far no official answer has been given to the urgent requests of various industries to know whether they will have much or little or no steel from this time forth.

The fact is that today no accurate estimate exists or can be made of the government's steel requirements. Only this week various departments have sent to the Director of Steel Supply additions of not less than 3,000,000 tons to the estimates previously submitted and the programs of the Shipping Board and the Ordnance Bureau are still expanding.

It is believed that various users of pig iron and of finished steel who have had full or partial supplies up to this time will get none in the remainder of the year, but no information can be had as to their identity, for no man in Washington has such information.

One official estimate is that the government will take at least 85 per cent of the output for strictly war purposes, so that after all allocations are made to the second or preferred list no surplus would be expected for distribution under the "approval" of the Director of Steel Supply. Yet there is official sanction for the view that "there may be from time to time considerable quantities of iron and steel for general consumption."

Pending real light on the new order, many producers are going on as heretofore. Much pig iron has been going to foundries not engaged on war essentials. Some furnace companies have already notified such customers that further shipments cannot now be made.

Steel ingot production in May, unlike that of pig iron, shows a slight falling-off from the April rate. In 27 working days, May 30 not being a steel works holiday, the output of companies which made 88 per cent of the country's total in 1916 was 3,256,965 gross tons, or 120,628 tons a day, compared with 3,163,410 tons in April, or 121,670 tons a day. The May rate, estimating companies not reporting, would mean about 42,300,000 tons a year.

The jobbers of iron, steel and hardware have been called by the Priorities Board to meet with it in Washington June 13 to consider how the government may help in applying warehouse stocks to essential uses. This recognition of the distributor is noteworthy in view of intimations some months ago that he might be eliminated.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
A B C Metal	56	59
Aetna, Explos	14½	14¾
Barnett O & G	1½	1½
Big Lodge	1½	1½
Boston & Mont	51	52
Caledonia	43	44
Calumet & Jer	1½	1½
Canada Cop	1½	1½
Cash B Y	1½	1½
Cornelia	18½	18¾
Chev Motors	125	127
Cons Arizona	11½	11½
Cons Copper	6½	6½
Cosden & Co	6½	6½
Curtiss	39½	39½
Emma Cons	4½	4½
Emerson	1½	1½
Eureka	1½	1½
Federal Oil	2½	2½
First Natl Cop	1½	1½
Glenrock	3½	3½
Goldfield Cons	7-32	7-32
Green Monster	½	½
Hecla Mining	1½	1½
Hanover	2½	3
Howe Sound	3½	4
Jerome Verde	4	4
Jumbo	9	10
Kerr Lake	5½	6½
Lake Torp Boat	4½	5
Magma Cop	32	34
Marsh	4	4½
McKin Darragh	40	42
Merritt	26½	27
Midwest Oil	11½	11½
Midwest Refining	110	112
Nixon	58	58
N Y China	42	42
Okla F & R	6½	6½
Okmulgee	4½	5
Pearless	14	16
Penn Ky	5	5½
Prescott	4½	5
Sapulpa Ref	8½	9
Sequoyah Oil	7	11
Sinclair Gulf	17	18
Smith Motor	1½	1½
Standard Motor	12	12½
Stanton	1½	1½
Submarine Boat	16	17
Texana	85	95
Tuspan	2½	2½
United Motors	27	27½
Unit Verde Ext	38	40
U S Steam	6½	6½
Victoria	3½	4
Pacific Tungsten	1½	1½
Wright Martin	10½	10½

NEW YORK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States treasury is a creditor at the clearing house to the extent of \$1,576,817; exchanges, \$569,817,743; balances, \$59,304,188.

FOOD PRODUCTION
IN THE FAR WEST

Indication of a Normal Crop Is Very Good, According to the Latest Compilations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The food production situation in the seven far Western States is on the whole fairly good, as far as normal crops are concerned, according to compilations by the Federal Reserve Bank of this district. Except in California a larger area has been planted to grains than heretofore, and larger crops are expected. In California on May 1, 416,000 acres were planted to wheat and a crop of 7,076,000 bushels is predicted, but this is 249,000 bushels less than that of last year. Washington and Oregon have together about 2,403,000 acres in winter wheat, and 50,000 acres have been planted to rye in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, from which 896,000 bushels are expected.

The prospects are that a yield larger than the normal will be realized in deciduous fruits. The California citrus fruit crop will, however, be only about three-quarters of the normal yield, it being estimated that the total shipments for the season will not exceed 27,000 carloads as compared with 50,077 carloads last year. The navel orange season which has just closed was the lightest in several seasons, only 10,727 cars having been shipped.

It is estimated that 120,000 acres will be planted to rice in California, compared with 90,000 acres in 1917.

COTTON MOVEMENT
MADE BY WATER

BOSTON, Mass.—The Railroad Administration anticipates a more seriously congested transportation situation the coming fall and winter than that of last year, according to information gathered at a meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at the Exchange Club. One method of relieving the condition, it is planned, is to ship as much cotton as possible by water. Besides the members of the committee the meeting was attended by E. L. Richardson, director of the Railroad Administration, William F. Williams, engineer of the Waterways and Public Lands Commission, Boston; Clarence R. O'Brien of the New Bedford Storage Warehouse Company; and Edwin F. Rowe of New Bedford.

Mr. Richardson said that the regular sailings of coastwise vessels might be expected to bring north approximately 100,000 bales of cotton monthly, and in addition three vessels are to be used as a flying squadron, relieving congestion where most necessary.

Manufacturers of cotton goods are urged to purchase their staples now if they are to avoid a shutdown during the coming winter as a result of the crowding of the railroads with freight of an essentially war nature.

LITTLE CHANGE IN
LONDON FINANCES

Business Is Quiet in Discount Market—Opposition to Government Control or Tendency to Encroach on Free Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—During the week ending Saturday, May 25, the monetary situation in the famous City Square Mile has again shown little disposition to change. Over night rates vary between 2½ to 3 per cent, and 3½ per cent in the case of weekly fixtures, at which level they have been for the past month or two. Business in the discount market has also been quiet and people, generally, are inclined to hold their hands till it is clear what course the government will pursue with regard to stimulating the applications to the National War Bonds.

A good deal of interest is being taken in the bankers' conference with the Treasury, the first of which took place during the past week and the report by the committee appointed to consider the question of bank amalgamations has also had its share of discussion. Bankers generally, naturally oppose any form of government control or tendency to encroach upon their freedom of action in any direction, nevertheless they are bound to admit that the public interests have to be safeguarded, and the mild measure necessitating the submission of any future plans for amalgamation to a departmental committee, cannot be considered a serious drawback to banking progress, provided the departmental committee is rightly constituted.

It was thought the conference of bankers held on Wednesday would be fruitful of some action to encourage applications to the National War Bonds. Opinions in the city differed as to the form such action would take and some held that a further reduction in the value of money would be made, but it is now more generally considered that a reduction will be brought about in the banks' rate for special deposits for fixed periods, which, owing to the competition existing between the various banks for that kind of business is often little below the official minimum. Were such a reduction to be made depositors would naturally be more ready to transfer their affections to the National War Bonds and would be particularly encouraged so to do, if it could be arranged for the banks to provide facilities to liquidate, in the event of an investor needing the immediate use of his money.

At the Bank of England the bullion stock is shown by the return for the week ending, Wednesday, May 22, to have gained £925,000 which raises the total of the bank's gold holding to £62,683,000 which is the highest level since September, 1915. A further expansion, however, in the note circulation raises the total of that

item to the unprecedented aggregate of \$50,244,000. There was a large drop in deposit liabilities so that the ratio of Reserve to liabilities rose from 17.22 per cent to 18.57 per cent.

The Exchequer revenue was again small at just over 8 millions, of which £2,489,000 came from the excess profits tax. The expenditure for the same period was £57,279,000. The issue of "other debt" produced £18,194,000, and National War Bonds £5,885,000. New Treasury bills amounting to £14,113,000 were issued and £8,000,000 of ways and means advances were created.

The silver market has remained quiet all the week with the price unchanged at 48 7-8d. per oz. On the Royal Exchange the features of the week have been the heavy movements in the Dutch and Swiss rates. The latter at one time had declined to 18.30 but on the Treasury's announcement that funds had been provided in Switzerland by an arrangement with some London banks to finance purchases in that country the quotation improved again to 19.20. The Dutch cheque after a drop to 2.30 finished the week at 9.50. The Scandinavian rates are generally unaltered, but Spain is lower against London and the Italian quotation is 43.23½ as against 43.05½ a week ago.

On the Stock Exchange there has been little alteration in prices, what movements there have been taking place in an upward direction. The general tendency is one of waiting members being busy speculating on the situation in France and the possibilities connected with the forthcoming German offensive which seems likely to materialize at any moment.

DIVIDEND FOR CREDITORS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Judge Mayer in the United States District Court made an order authorizing the receivers to pay a second 50 per cent dividend to the merchandise creditors of the Etna Company, whose claims have been allowed on condition that they accept payment in Liberty bonds at par. To those who may refuse to accept this condition a payment of 25 per cent only of the full amount will be made, leaving 25 per cent to be paid at some future date. The first 50 per cent dividend amounted to \$327,196.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American Car & Foundry Company shares firmed up in anticipation of a good report for the fiscal year ended April 30 last. The statement will be out June 27, and should show, in addition to the biggest earnings in the history of the company, an additional reserve of \$2,400,000 compared with the common dividend of 8 per cent annually, making a total reserve of \$4,800,000, or 16 per cent on the junior shares.

PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

BOSTON, Mass.—The International Portland Cement Company report for 1917 shows a net income of \$146,200. Accounts receivable Dec. 31 were \$1,728,528 and current liabilities \$271,592. The South American operating company shows current assets of \$2,150,058, in Argentine currency, and accounts payable of \$392,574.

GASTON, WILLIAMS
& WIGMORE REPORT

Statement for Fiscal Year Ended April 30, Shows a Net Income of \$3,188,727. With a Surplus of \$1,298,487

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., have issued their report for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1918, showing \$3,188,727 net income before deducting \$1,751,309 Russian accounts written off and \$128,931 amortization of discount on serial gold notes. Surplus income, after these charges, was \$1,298,487, equal to \$4.33 a share on 300,000 shares of stock, compared with \$2.604,304 surplus for the prior fiscal year, equal to \$3.68 a share.

The consolidated income account of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., and the Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Steamship Corporation for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1918, compares as follows:

*Decrease.

In his remarks to stockholders, President George A. Gaston says: "Russian accounts amounting to \$1,751,309 have been written off. This action was taken after careful consideration of the unsettled conditions existing in Russia."

During a large portion of the past fiscal year the operations of the company have been restricted by its careful and willing compliance with those governmental regulations which the participation of our country in the war has made necessary.

It is to be anticipated these conditions will continue with increasing severity until peace is declared, and it will therefore be our aim to carefully conserve the resources of the company in the most liquid condition possible.

The following items showing the volume of the company's business during the period from May 1, 1917, to April 30, 1918, are presented for the information of the stockholders. The total volume of export and import sales of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., amounted to \$67,537,991. Unfilled orders at the close of the fiscal year totaled \$16,727,942.

The issue of \$2,500,000 of bonds of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Steamship Corporation mentioned in the last annual report has been paid in full by that company during the year.

Of the \$4,000,000 outstanding notes of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., \$1,000,000 matured on April 15, 1918, and was paid on that date, thus leaving \$3,000,000 outstanding of the original issue of \$5,000,000.

NEW ISSUE

\$12,250,000

Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co.

7 Per Cent Three Year Sinking Fund Mortgage Gold Notes

Dated June 1, 1918

Due June 1, 1921

Callable at 102 during 1918, at 101 during 1919 and at 100 during 1920. The Company agrees to pay interest without deduction for any normal Federal Income Tax up to 2 per cent.

The Company operates in the Puget Sound District, including the cities of Seattle, Tacoma, Bellingham and Everett.

These \$12,250,000 notes are issued to provide for the retirement, by call at par, on August 1, 1918, of the entire issue (\$10,057,000) of the Company's 6½ Mortgage Bonds maturing February 1, 1919, and to reimburse the Company's treasury, in part, for additions recently made to the property.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES

As officially reported for the year ended April 30, 1918

Gross earnings	\$10,172,658
Operating expenses and taxes	6,306,622
Net earnings	\$3,866,036
Annual interest charges on entire outstanding funded debt including this issue	2,192,950
Balance	\$1,673,086

MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 16. SHORT SUMMER COURSES. SEND FOR BOOKLET.

LABOR BUREAUX PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—That by the next sitting of the Legislature private employment agencies in Saskatchewan will be abolished and replaced by government labor bureaux, supported jointly by the dominion and provincial authorities, is the statement made by T. M. Molloy, commissioner of the provincial labor bureau of Saskatchewan. In the meantime, pending legislation, municipalities are to be encouraged not to issue licenses to private employment agencies, and thus enable the government labor bureaux to have the field to themselves. These labor bureaux will be established in the province wherever there are at present government employment agencies, but their scope of work will be much wider than at present. The policy in the past has been to confine the work largely to finding agricultural workers, but in future all classes of male and female help will be registered. There will be two departments in each office, one for men and the other for women.

CANADIANS CALLED TO COLORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—According to figures which have been given out here, over 85,000 men have been called upon to report for service under the Military Service Act. Of this number 73,900 have complied with the order and close on 15,000 have enlisted as defaulters. It is believed, however, that the figures relating to the defaulters are not accurate, as a number of men have already enlisted before they received orders to report. In the two weeks of May, 18,000 men reported for service, while, as already stated, there has been a great increase of men joining the colors in the Province of Quebec. Here, however, there are still some 20,000 appeals remaining to be disposed of before the Central Appeal Judge. From present appearances, it is safe to say that the full 100,000 men called up under the Military Service Act will be in khaki before many months have elapsed.

ALIEN ENEMIES IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Under international law Greeks born of Greek parents in Turkey are classed in Canada as alien enemies and as such are required to register and report to the police periodically. That this condition obtains is not generally known, and the first case of the kind in the province has been taken to court here as a test. In this case the accused admitted his guilt, but pleaded ignorance. He was born of Greek parents in Turkey and had always looked upon himself as Greek and hence had not registered as alien enemies are required to do. The accused on learning of the conditions reported his own case to the police. No fine was imposed, and he was warned to register and report.

SALES OF SCHOOL LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Sales of school lands at auction continue to be well patronized and large prices are being realized. At Mossbank, Sask., \$40 an acre was paid for one quarter section while over 75 quarters realized \$18 an acre or more. Of the 201 parcels of

BLAKE SCHOOL FOR BOYS LAKEWOOD, N. J.

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This school has solved the problem of the summer vacation for the parent. If your boy has fallen behind in his studies during the school year he can easily make up the work at our Summer School. Our faculty is composed of teachers of experience who understand how to prepare boys for college. Each boy receives from two to three hours of instruction each day. Our classes are limited to five boys, consequently the progress is very rapid. Two years of regular school work may be covered in the Summer and Winter sessions. Consequently boys approaching draft age may be rapidly prepared for college.
If you have a boy from 12 to 18 years of age you will be interested in our new booklet. Address Secretary.

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By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—It is often assumed that handwriting, whether good or bad, is rarely capable of being changed, and that each individual has a characteristic style which remains one of his most permanent possessions. This very belief tends to its own fulfillment. Nearly every one, however, can recall some instance of having once been better than it is now; more rarely an improvement is noticeable, and every such instance deserves special study. With school children, the hand may, of course, improve out of knowledge, but in the case of those who are older, its general characteristics will be preserved, however great the advance toward clearness and elegance of lettering.

What has to be recognized is that there is hope for all, even for the worst writers, and that nothing but a little time and determination is needed to bring about the desired change. There are two ways of setting to work. One is to start with the mechanical motions of arm, wrist, hand and fingers; a tedious path, difficult to follow without the aid of an expert counselor, and even then inferior in its results. The other is to begin with an ideal.

He who takes the latter way will start out on the quest of the most beautiful handwriting that exists—of course in Roman characters. By common consent, nothing approaches in simple elegance the work of the Italian copyists at the end of the Fifteenth Century. It was a time of struggle for mastery between these humanistic scribes and the early type designers. The latter at first slavishly copied their written examples, but they soon began to reclaim the designing of type from the imperfections and the accidents of hand lettering, received a great stimulus. For full information upon this point, articles which appeared in the columns of this newspaper on "The Romance of the Book" should be studied. It is sufficient here to quote the statement that "the types of Jenson and Aldus, which have been taken as the basis for most of the specially cut types, were based, in turn, upon the best hand lettering of their period, but hand lettering itself reached its highest point of excellence after these types were cut." (The Christian Science Monitor for March 27, 1918.)

Those who are fortunate enough to have access to an Italian manuscript of this period may joyously take it as their model, but since this is not a privilege possessed by many, recourse should be had to some modern book printed in type designed from the lettering of such manuscripts. In the article quoted above, specimens are given of types which will answer the purpose. If these be copied carefully for a short period each day it is certain that bad handwriting will be transformed; wrong formations of the letters of the alphabet will be obliterated and that which is ugly in the general character of the word and line will be eliminated. It is not proposed—let this be clearly understood—that the writer should consciously abandon his previous style, except during the short periods when he is throwing his whole energies into making an exact and increasingly rapid copy of the printed page before him. In ways that he can hardly trace, this ideal of beautiful lettering will make its impress upon his penmanship, lifting it to a higher plane without conscious effort on his own part.

So much for adults; it is now proposed to consider writing as a school subject. If, from the very first, small children see upon the blackboard beautiful hand lettering such as has been here recommended, they will wish to follow no other model. Even in their case, it is far more important to bestow care upon the forms of the letters placed before them to copy than to teach mechanical movements of the hand and fingers. Free-arm drawing of simple curves which may be combined into patterns is an excellent introduction to writing. Care should, of course, be taken that when children are old enough to begin writing with pencil on paper, they should not take up ungainly attitudes, or stoop with their faces too close to their work, but any kind of general drill should be avoided. Stiffness of position and want of freedom are due far more to over-anxiety and fear than to anything else; let the children come naturally to their writing by steps in each of which they are interested; then, if the conditions are such that a graceful attitude is possible, they will usually assume it.

The writer of this article has had knowledge of the schools in which these conditions have been observed. The first of these was a school in the northeast of London, where many of the boys and girls had been taught elsewhere, but where some of the mere infants began to write after they had entered its doors. With regard to those older scholars, the handwriting steadily improved in the manner already indicated, while the babies who had had no previous tuition developed a remarkable clearness and simplicity of style, and what is more wrote with comparative rapidity.

These results were achieved more than a quarter of a century ago, while the second effort along the same lines was begun only in 1914 and was described to the conference on new ideals in education, held at Oxford some two years later. In explaining

her methods, Miss Golds said that the youngest children in the infants' school drew their letters in sand, while those from four to six first made their letters very large on mill-boards and then with chalk on brown paper. Lead pencils and white paper were first given to children from six to seven; the use of pen and ink followed after the pencil work.

Only two elements were used in forming the letters, the stroke and the circle; a long stroke above the line giving I, a short stroke half-length I, the circle forming three letters o, c and e and parts of two circles giving s. For the other letters, the reader must be referred to Miss Golds' original paper, which is printed in the report of the conference and may be had from the secretary, 24 Royal Avenue, Chelsea, London (28).

As regards speed of writing, several tests have been made, and the result shows that up to the age of nine those who have used this particular style from the beginning are in advance of the average boys and girls who use the ordinary script. No comparison

was then possible in regard to the children in the upper classes, as none had been taught "manuscript" writing from the first, but if it be remembered that the Italian scribes had to compete with printing in its initial stages, there is no reason to suppose they would have adopted a lettering calculated to retard their work.

In the report of the Oxford Conference is reproduced a specimen of the transition from one style to another, and of the progress made in 18 months by a girl between the ages of eight and nine. The headmistress says that various alphabets of ornamental letters are being taught in the upper standards, and that the girls will be free to choose which of these they like to adopt, the object being to leave them free to develop each an individual style. The staff are also hoping that the elder girls may be able to do a little illuminating before they leave school. In quoting the opinion of one of the managers of the school, Miss Golds supplies a clue which may prove to be of greater interest than appears at first sight. This lady spent some time in Australia, and knows something of education there. She says: "I am watching weekly the new and interesting handwriting. It is so beautifully clear, from a child of five or six up to the elder girls, and it is excellent for business letters or for filling up forms. Also, the children's character itself comes out in the writing; it is not a bit forced. It was done 20 years ago in the Australian schools, with the general character of the word and line will be eliminated. It is not proposed—let this be clearly understood—that the writer should consciously abandon his previous style, except during the short periods when he is throwing his whole energies into making an exact and increasingly rapid copy of the printed page before him. In ways that he can hardly trace, this ideal of beautiful lettering will make its impress upon his penmanship, lifting it to a higher plane without conscious effort on his own part.

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TEACHING ENGLISH IN
IOWA NIGHT SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—A. M. Deyoe, Iowa state superintendent of public instruction, is urging evening schools throughout Iowa to teach English and give courses in fundamentals of American government. He points out the great number of people, residents and voters of the community, who though in this country 10 or 15 years, cannot express themselves readily in their adopted tongue.

The Iowa school statutes make specific provision for such schools, directing school boards to provide evening instruction for a period of not less than three months of every school year and no less than two hours at least twice a week during the term of the school, for groups of 10 or more persons over 16 years of age, who require such instruction. The city or county superintendents of schools are in charge.

SUMMER SESSIONS DOUBLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—The summer school of the University of Washington will be made up this year of two six-week sessions instead of one, continuing from June 18 to Aug. 31. Under a summer session thus constituting a third of a year's work, the student will be able to finish his university course in three years. The engineering courses of the regular session will continue in the summer. Special courses in French will be offered.

NATIVE SPEECH
IN SOUTH AFRICA

Statement of Dr. C. T. Loram
That Native Languages Will
Have to Give Place to English
or Dutch Meets Contradiction

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—One of the chief difficulties in dealing with the majority of the South African population is that its rulers know so little of their languages and they know so little of the language of their rulers. There is not a province in which Bantus do not outnumber Europeans, while in Natal—not to speak of the native territories themselves—the ratio is something like ten to one.

In Cape Colony alone has an en-

deavor been made to give the natives such rights of citizenship as shall weld into one political community all races inhabiting the province, and even there special arrangements have had to be made for the districts east of the River Kei. As might be expected, it is in Cape Colony alone that there can be found more than a handful of natives capable of expressing themselves with ease in the English language, and among these none, perhaps, exercise so great an influence as the better educated Bantus living on both sides of the Kei, most of whom have been taught in the great mission schools of which Lovedale is a conspicuous example.

Mr. Tengo Jabavu at King Williams-town, with his widely circulated newspaper Imvo, has for a long time appealed to his own people in their native language and to the white population in a European tongue. Now his son, Dr. D. D. T. Jabavu, carries on the torch. The father was wise enough to see that his son's education should be completed in England, and so the younger Jabavu obtained a degree at the University of London, and subsequently received a training in teaching at the Birmingham University. At present he holds a position as Professor of Latin, Vernacular Languages and History in the recently started Native College, which is situated close to Lovedale, and is intimately bound up with that institution. Probably no better qualified interpreter of native thought to Europeans is to be found among the younger generation of natives.

An opportunity has lately been afforded to judge of Mr. D. D. T. Jabavu's capacity in this respect. He has been roused by an assertion made by Dr. Loram in "The Education of the South African Native" (reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor of March 14, 1918) to the effect that native languages in the Union will ultimately have to give way to English, and in The Christian Express he presents his own view of the future of those languages. The article (given in full below) has, therefore, peculiar interest, especially as regards the writer's conclusion that the Bantu languages will persist as long as the Bantu maintain their racial identity.

"A detailed criticism and appreciation of the thought-compelling book, 'The Education of the South African Native,' (by Dr. C. T. Loram, M. A., Ph. D.), one would like to reserve for some future occasion. It is a striking and interesting volume which will be indispensable to all future students of the subject, especially for its handy references and collation of information usually difficult to lay hold of. "For the present I desire to confine my remarks to one section only, that headed 'The Ultimate Supremacy of the European Language' (a question-begging title, by the way, which indicates that although the author takes care to mention 'officially' the two 'official' languages in the paragraph below, he is really thinking only of one). I am strongly impelled to challenge the soundness of the author's conclusions on the imminent fate of the Bantu languages.

"Dr. Loram's conviction is that these cannot live and will have to give place to English and Dutch, and his chief reasons are as follows: (1) They are unsuitable as (a) a means of intercourse and (b) bases for education; (2) Europeans are unwilling to learn them; (3) they lack literature; (4) they will suffer from the improved methods of teaching English; (5) they have served their purpose; (6) they are hopelessly clumsy; (7) their use can only be for the present and it will be to the interest of South Africa not to perpetuate them.

"In answer to these arguments one may bring forward statements such as these: (1) In districts thickly populated

by natives like Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Transkei and Pondoland it is certain that English and Dutch will never oust the Bantu tongues as a means of intercourse, any more than they have done in Kaffria where the white man's occupation extends over two centuries. On such a matter one can only do as Dr. Loram does, and express a conviction. But I may buttress my own position by a reference to the historical case of Wales, where the vernacular survives to such an extent that there are districts like Cwm-y-glo where I met people who could speak no English, and where the Welsh language in spite of its cumbersome orthography, is still a means of intercourse after centuries of English conquest and domination. (b) As bases for further education they may be at present inferior; but they are secured by their own beauties which require intelligent study to appreciate and which cannot be replaced by Dutch or English.

"(2) That all Europeans are unwilling to learn them is yet to be proved. In Basutoland there is hardly a Frenchman who is unable to speak Suto as well as any mo-Suto. Dutchmen who live in native areas in the Cape Province generally know Xosa well. It is Englishmen who are notorious for their unwillingness to learn even other European languages. For instance take the study of French in England by Englishmen, and the poor results with regard to true accent attained by even those who have an immense knowledge of French grammar and literature.

"(3) Bantu literature is not altogether a-wanting; though it is small in bulk it is steadily growing, especially in Suto and Xosa, where already it forms quite a library. It is Zulu literature that seems stationary of late.

"(4) The improved methods of teaching English will in all probability by imitation and adaptation lead to similarly improved methods of teaching the vernacular languages.

"(5) Concerning the purposes they serve: the conditions of life that have given birth to these languages seem likely to persist for centuries. There are in the Union already areas which are in reality 'native provinces,' and with an awakening sense of justice and an appreciation of the worth of the native races, to say nothing of natural causes like the pressure of population, these should not diminish, but increase in the future, and there the Bantu languages will continue to be spoken and read. Granting that they are not capable of expressing the ideas which the new civilization has brought to the country, it is a fact acknowledged by Bantu scholars that the European languages on the other hand cannot express many ideas peculiar to the African mind. Just as Chopin cannot take the place of Mozart, so English and Dutch can never be substitutes for the poetry and eloquence to be found in Xosa. In all art each work is beautiful of its own kind, and not to be destroyed or forgotten in order to make room for some other.

"(6) The example selected for demonstrating that they are 'hopelessly clumsy' is psychologically unfair. Dr. Loram says that 'it is certainly cumbersome to have to express 555 by amakulu amahlanu amashumi amahlanu aneshlanu and assumes that Zulu mathematical textbooks would not be privileged to use the Arabic characters. What would be the volume of present day arithmetic books if all numbers were spelt out in the manner suggested? English, too, would be hopelessly clumsy I am afraid. Even it can take over the metric system from the French without thereby losing its identity.

"(7) To abolish the present bilingual system amongst the Europeans would be child's play to any attempt to destroy the native languages. The survival of Welsh in Wales or of Polish in Poland is proof enough that the Bantu languages will persist as long as the Bantu maintain their racial identity. The American Negro is not a case in point, but an exception: the South African natives are not and have never been under a slave regime."

ALBERTA'S GERMAN
SCHOOL PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

CALGARY, Alta.—Calgary has some German schools and the provincial department of education has been looking into the matter. Complaint was made by some of the citizens to the effect that schools were being conducted there under German auspices and in the German language, and an investigation was asked for. The department found that the schools were not being violated and the department has therefore not taken further action. It is reported from other sources that a police inquiry into the German school question both in Calgary and Edmonton may be initiated shortly.

SAVANTS TO GATHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z.—Plans are being made for an important gathering of natural scientists in Christchurch in February, 1919, in connection with the New Zealand Institute of Science. Papers will be read by distinguished experts.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Mr. Fisher, president of the Board of Education, has received the following letter from Lord Stamfordham, the King's private secretary:

"It has given the King and Queen much pleasure to visit recently schools of various types, and thus gain an insight into the daily life of the rising generation at work and at play.

"Their Majesties are aware of the magnificent response which the educational service throughout the country has made to the demands of the present time, not only in its contribution to the fighting forces, but also in the assistance which it has rendered in many kinds of important war work. "Above all, they wish to express their admiration of the self-denial and devotion of the teachers, who, it is evident, while training the mind and body of their pupils, recognize the importance of the formation of character.

"Their visits have brought home to the King and Queen the keenness and patriotism of the youth of the country.

"They realize the unselfish and hearty manner in which boys and girls, inspired by the example of their teachers, have formed war savings associations; subscribed money for charitable purposes; and, by their handiwork, contributed to the personal needs, and comforts of the troops.

"Their Majesties feel that the nation can be proud of its young sons and daughters, whose example during this great war augurs well for the future of our race.

"I am commanded to request you to convey to the school authorities and teachers the hearty congratulations of the King and Queen upon the admirable manner in which the public service of education is being maintained, the progress of which Their Majesties will ever watch with interest and sympathy."

A statement in regard to the Rhodes scholarships for 1918-17 has just been published by the trustees. They say that throughout that academic year the war has interfered increasingly with the operation of the scholarship system. For some part of the year, it is true, there were in residence at Oxford 85 Rhodes scholars of whom 71 were American and 14 Colonial, but of the 71 Americans, the great majority are now serving in the United States Army. In the current year there are at present 8 Rhodes scholars in residence, six Colonial and two American. Of the six Colonials, five are medical students; and of these five, two have already seen service. Of the two Americans, one has returned from a year's ambulance work on the French front, and is temporarily engaged in government work in the University Chemical Laboratory; while the other has been rejected, on medical grounds, for military service. In addition to the above, one former scholar has returned after three years' military service in France, to complete his medical course.

The scholarships set free under the Act of Parliament canceling the German Rhodes scholarships have been allotted as follows: One to the Transvaal; one to the Free State; one to Alberta and Saskatchewan (which have hitherto only had one between them); one to Kimberley; and Port Elizabeth alternately. For the present the trustees have decided to postpone all further elections to scholarships. This will not, however, interfere with the holding of the annual qualifying examination in the United States, etc., will be held on Oct. 1 and 2, 1918. Circulars giving detailed information in reference to the award of the scholarships in each of the communities to which scholarships are assigned may be obtained on application to the offices of the Trust for Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S. W.

In commenting on the recent announcement of an impending university grace to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws upon President Wilson, the Cambridge Review says, with true discrimination, "The President stands unique among modern rulers in that he is first and last a University man—President of Princeton and a great historian. More than this, he has performed a feat altogether unparalleled in ruling a great nation by the principles formed in the study, and has been applied to world catastrophe. He has forever removed the reproach from the word 'academic'; and declared the power begotten by the studies of good learning. Nor could a doctorate of law ever be more suitably bestowed than on one who has labored by word and deed so mightily in the cause of international equity. The university will not, in this instance, deny the frequent truth that he who honors gives, the greater honor gains."

AMERICAN NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—President Menocal of Cuba is active in promoting a plan by which English will be taught to a great extent in the schools of that island and of the Central American states, and Spanish in the schools of the United States. With the exclusion of German from many schools, Spanish is to be substituted in many communities, either as a required or elective course.

The public elementary and high school as a "community center" had won its theoretical right to good manual training and to good standing ere the war began, and in hundreds if not thousands of villages

and towns, especially west of the Alleghenies, it had proved its practical worth. Since the war opened with the United States as a participant in the National Council of Defense has discovered that the scheme of so utilizing the school fits in perfectly with the effort that is being made to organize the smaller centers of population for mobilization of all the national resources; and hence the Federal Board of Education is cooperating with the council in buttressing up "community center" work that had been projected but not started prior to April 1917.

The department of education of the University of Wisconsin has joined in the demand that young women now engaged in teaching do not desert the schools for factories, urban jobs, government positions and altruistic work in Europe.

Princeton University is giving to all students who leave for government service prior to graduation, a war certificate, phrased in Latin, which has a vigor and dignity of style and fine content of thought worthy of the occasion which it meets.

Minneapolis, Minn., is organizing a Parents and Teachers Council that already has more than 60 local branches in all sections of the city. When autumn comes it is planned to have a delegated city council of 400 members actively busy investigating all candidates for the board of education; planning welfare work for children and young people as part of the city's war program; lobbying at the state capital for needed power to make appropriations for schools; cooperation with the schools and the food administration in conservation of food; and vigilant protection of all local educational interests.

The University of Texas has taken over educational work among soldiers at Ft. Bliss, and the service is typical of that of most higher institutions of learning throughout the country. The War Department and the educational authorities have established a cooperative policy which will have a mutually broadening and helpful effect. Add to this cooperation of city and town libraries and the result is one of extraordinary expansion of cantonment and camp work along service lines and in the realm of the intellect.

In not a few cases the duplication of agencies attempting the same service has caused friction and worked against conservation of power, consequently it is not at all surprising that the commission on the national emergency in education, appointed by the National Education Association at its recent meeting, should have voted unanimously for a clearing house and coordinating agency for the propaganda activities that are endeavoring to enlist the aid of the colleges and schools in war work. This agency, when created, is to be empowered to make selection from the list of claimants and assign them their order of rightful demand on either the time, purse, or professional service of the educational administrator, teacher, or pupil.

Girard College, Philadelphia, and the Chester Shipbuilding Company of Chester, Pa., are working in closest cooperation, the college training its students to be pattern makers, marine machinists, shipfitters, electricians and the like; and the company caring for proper transportation of the students to and from the college while they are being educated, and then, when their courses are completed, finding profitable employment for skilled workers in the company's yards.

NEW ZEALAND ASKS
BETTER EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—A Dominion-wide campaign with the object of improving and extending the education system is now being conducted by the New Zealand Educational Institute, which represents the state teachers. Pressure will be brought on the government to induce it to follow lines laid down by the Institute.

Among the proposals being advocated in circulars to all interested in national education are "further facilities for the extension of continuation classes and the enforcement of compulsory attendance, especially of cadets and apprentices, at technical and continuation classes during daylight hours"; the improved staffing of schools so that pupil teachers may be relieved of responsible class teaching; increased salaries for the pupil teachers; provision for a Training College student; more adequate space in buildings and playgrounds; more attention to organized games and physical instruction; better provision for medical inspection and for medical and dental attendance where necessary.

STANDARDIZATION IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Complete standardization of the public high and normal schools of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, within the next two years, was forecast by the Hon. W. M. Martin, Premier of Saskatchewan, and Minister of Education, on his return from a conference of the western ministers of education. With regard to textbooks, Premier Martin thought there should be substantial uniformity in the four provinces in the course of the next two years. Uniformity in the training of teachers was taken up at the conference and it was agreed to bring about changes so that the same standard would be adopted in each province. Teachers would be required to spend the same length of time in normal training and the qualifications for teachers would be made the same in each province.

AN EDUCATIONAL
CAUSERIE

"What do you like to teach best of all?" asked the Enthusiast one day when she and the English Mistress happened to be alone in the Common Room.

There was a pause, and then, "Composition, I think," came the somewhat undecided answer.

"I agree with you except perhaps for History," and the Enthusiast nodded across to the sofa where the English Mistress was ensconced with a formidable pile of corrections.

"It's so full of possibilities," the English Mistress continued in her soft, slow voice. "You choose your own subjects for essays and that makes it possible to give the class a glimpse of whole hosts of fascinating things that are outside ordinary school work."

"I know," burst in the Enthusiast, "there are pictures, plays, country tramps—anything and everything from the north pole to the man in the moon and anyone and every one from Harry Lauder to Diogenes."

"We haven't tried the man in the moon yet," laughed the English Mistress, "but the fifth form gave me some rather clever essays on the experiences of a Martian in London."

The Enthusiast was making a wonderful map; she bent over the table and began to put in the boundary line in vivid vermilion. "So far as the juniors are concerned," she said, "I know it is enormously important to find subjects that are really interesting to them. Give a small boy something to write about that's after his own heart—the circus, bull pups or a football match—and you'll be surprised at what he can turn out; but ask him to write on a hackneyed subject and you get a few labored sentences with the trail of his sighs and groans all over it."

"Oh! It's much the same when they're older," returned the English Mistress, "they learn to express themselves unconsciously through interest in what they have to tell—the matter of that I'm perfectly certain that all the literary style in the world that's worth anything has been evolved because the writer had such an intense desire to say something that he forgot all the established rules and formulas or else deliberately ignored them because they hampered."

"That's what made the suffrage workers such wonderful speakers," interrupted the other, waving her paint brush, "they were full of enthusiasm for the cause, and it awoke wit, courage, eloquence—everything." She turned back to the map and completed the boundary of Charlemagne's Empire with renewed energy.

"To my mind," said the English Mistress, "nothing is so tiresome as the professed stylist. I remember how horrified I was on first reading Boileau's 'L'Art Poétique.' Till then I'd thought all poetry was pure inspiration, and it was horrible to find the recipes for it all—just like so many kinds of cake. One thing is essential, though, if your class is to write well—they must study English literature—then they have a standard worth living up to. It's disgraceful that anyone should leave school and consider himself educated without reading Macaulay, Carlyle, Stevenson."

There was silence for a time and both accomplished quite a lot of work before the Enthusiast began again. "The first form children write awfully clever stories. The thing they like best is autobiographies—pencils, cats, umbrellas, caterpillars—it doesn't matter what. Their imaginary dialogues are rather good, too. Here's one." And hunting among some papers she pulled out an exercise written in an uncertain, round hand and headed "A Mother Hen talks to Her Chicks."

"That's delightful," said the English Mistress when she had read it through; "the mother hen's last admonition is particularly nice: 'Remember, chicks, to brush your feathers every day, and always look both ways before you cross the road—I'm going to enjoy those children when they're turned over to me,' she added with a laugh."

"But I've often wondered what happens to the children's imagination," protested the Enthusiast, "why can't they express themselves as freely at 14 as at 10?"

"The imagination's there all right," returned the other, "but they're apt to be self-conscious and afraid of what the rest of the class will think of them. I believe the greatest difficulty we have to contend with is the children's own distrust of themselves. Somehow we have to help them find out that they can do the work that's expected of them."

"Yes," returned the other rather doubtfully, "but you've got to avoid the opposite fault of excessive self-confidence."

"Oh, that's much easier to deal with," laughed the English Mistress; "any teacher worth her salt can reduce the pompous boy to a proper state of humility, but I'm not sure that we see the need of cheering up the diffident ones. But one way or another we've got to make war on 'funk'—to use the boy's own word."

The Enthusiast chuckled. "I remember interrupting Sarah six times while she was reading one paragraph, to tell her I couldn't hear," she said, "but it was never necessary again—now she reads quite well."

"Set a high standard and insist on it," said the English Mistress; "that would be my advice to young teachers, if I were cruel enough to give any."

"I don't—don't ever do it," came the quick answer. "It took me a whole year to recover from well-meant advice which was on me when I first began to teach."

—U. V.

THE HOME FORUM

God Is Love

The following poem was written for a periodical called "The Line-of-Battle-Ship," published probably half or three-quarters of a century ago. The clipping was found in an old dictionary by a reader of The Christian Science Monitor.

God is love—where'er we gaze,
This blessed truth to man appears,
In the sun's refulgent rays,
Or in night's bedewing tears;
Shed on earth while mortals sleep:
God's kind care doth never cease,
But doth endless vigils keep—
Bringing to the weary peace.

God is love—on plain and hill,
See it written, man, and heed
That same lesson in the rill,
Tinkling through the grassy mead:
It shall give thee joy untold,
Thus to study Nature's book—
Love the truths she doth unfold,
Where she pointeth always look.

God is love—the blithe birds sing
To his name, their praises sweet,
And the flowers joyful bring
Odors precious, which are meet:
Sun and moon and stars proclaim
Their great Maker's wondrous skill;
Evidences of His name
Doth the vast creation fill.

God is love—this truth divine,
Blanking long have failed to see,
But the light of truth doth shine,
Man from error will be free!
Haste the time! O speed the day,
When men will see their God aright,
When creeds no more shall hold the
away,
And "God is love" all hearts delight!

—Joseph W. Nye.

What the Fool Said in His Heart

"In this world," Carlyle says in "Past and Present," "with its wild-whirling eddies and mad foam-oceans, where men and nations perish as if without law, and judgment for an unjust thing is sternly delayed, dost thou think that there is no justice? It is what the fool hath said in his heart. It is what the wise, in all times, were wise because they denied, and knew forever not to be. I tell thee again, there is nothing else but justice. One strong thing I find here below: the just thing, the true thing. My friends! if thou hadst all the artillery of Woolwich trundling by thy back in support of an unjust thing; and infinite bonfires visibly waiting ahead of thee, to blaze centuries long for thy victory on behalf of it—I would advise thee to call halt, to fling down thy baton, and say, 'In God's name, No!' Thy success? Poor devil, what will thy success amount to? If the thing is unjust, thou hast not succeeded; no, not though bonfires blazed from North to South, and bells rang, and editors wrote leading articles, and the just thing lay trampled out of sight, to all mortal eyes an abolished and annihilated thing."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
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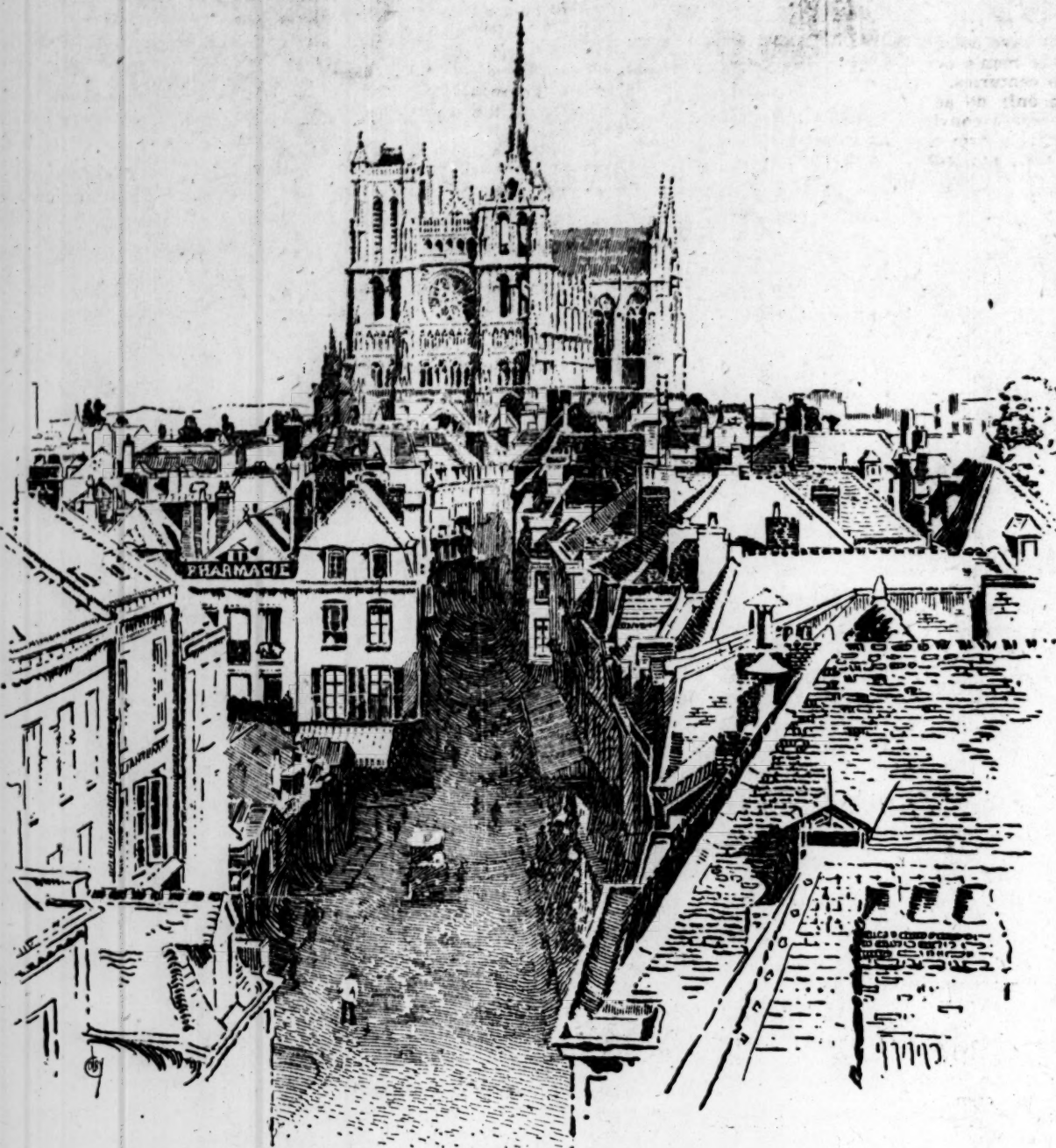
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Amiens

It is the admitted privilege of a custodian who loves his cathedral to deprecate, in its comparison, all the other cathedrals of his country that resemble, and all the edifices on the globe that differ from it. But I love too many cathedrals—though I have never had the happiness of becoming the custodian of even one—to permit myself the easy and faithful exercise of the privilege in question; and I

must vindicate my candor, and my judgment, in the outset, by confessing that the Cathedral of Amiens has nothing to boast of in the way of towers—that its *flèche* is merely the pretty caprice of a village carpenter—that the total structure is in dignity inferior to Chartres, in sublimity to Beauvais, in decorative splendor to Rheims, and in loveliness of figure sculpture to Bourges. It has nothing like the artful pointing and molding

of the arcades of Salisbury—nothing of the might of Durham—no Dædalian inlaying like Florence, no glow of mythic fantasy like Verona. And yet, in all, and more than these, ways, outshone or overpowered, the Cathedral of Amiens deserves the name given it by M. Viollet le Duc—"The Parthenon of Gothic Architecture."

Of Gothic, mind you; Gothic clear of Roman tradition, and of Arabian taint; Gothic pure, authoritative, unsurpassable, and unaccusable; its proper principles of structure being once understood and admitted.

No well-educated traveler is now without some consciousness of the meaning of what is commonly and rightly called "purity of style." In the modes of art which have been practiced by civilized nations; and few are unaware of the distinctive aims and character of Gothic. The purpose of a good Gothic builder was to raise, with the native stone of the place he had to build in, an edifice as high and as spacious as he could, with calculable and visible security, in no protracted and wearisome time, and with no monstrous or oppressive compulsion of human labor.

He did not wish to exhaust in the pride of a single city the energies of a generation, or the resources of a kingdom; he built for Amiens with the strength and the exchequer of Amiens; with chalk from the cliffs of the Somme, and under the orders of two successive bishops, one of whom directed the foundations of the edifice, and the other gave thanks in it for its completion. His object as a designer, in common with all the sacred builders of his time in the North, was to admit as much light into the building as was consistent with the comfort of it; to make its structure intelligibly admirable, but not curious or confusing; and to enrich and enforce the understood structure with ornament sufficient for its beauty yet yielding to no wanton enthusiasm in expenditure, nor insolent in giddy or selfish ostentation of skill; and finally, to make the external sculpture of its walls and gates at once an alphabet and epitome of the religion, by the knowledge and inspiration of which an acceptable worship might be rendered, within those gates to the Lord whose fear was in His Holy Temple, and whose seat was in heaven.—From "The Bible of Amiens," by Ruskin.

On the Proper Qualifications of an Author

In one of the Adventurer Essays by Dr. Johnson we read:

"Let it be deeply impressed, and frequently recollected, that he who has not obtained the proper qualifications of an author, can have no excuse for the arrogance of writing, but the power of imparting to mankind something necessary to be known."

It may be naturally inquired, when the man who feels an inclination to write, may venture to suppose himself properly qualified; and, since every man is inclined to think well of his own intellect, by what test he may try his abilities without hazarding the contempt or resentment of the public.

"The first qualification of a writer is a perfect knowledge of the subject which he undertakes to treat; since we cannot teach what we do not know, nor can properly undertake to instruct others while we are ourselves in want of instruction. The next requisite is, that he be master of the language in which he delivers his sentiments; that he treats of . . . demonstration; that he has attained a style clear, pure, nervous and expressive; if his topics

be probable and persusory, that he be able to recommend them by the superaddition of elegance and imagery, to display the colors of varied diction, and pour forth the music of modulated periods.

"If it be again inquired, upon what principles any man shall conclude that he wants these powers, it may be readily answered, that no end is attained but by the proper means: he only can rationally presume that he understands a subject, who has read and compared the writers that have hitherto discussed it, familiarized their arguments to himself by long meditation, consulted the foundations of different systems, and separated truth from error by a rigorous examination.

"In like manner, he only has the right to suppose that he can express his thoughts, whatever they are, with perspicuity or elegance, who has carefully perused the best authors, accurately noted their diversities of style, diligently selected the best modes of diction, and familiarized them by long habits of attentive practice."

Poe's Kinship With Chopin

As a master of verbal music, Poe is unique. He depends upon none of the obvious devices of Swinburne, nor upon the subtler ones of Rossetti; he has an earlier music all his own. In "The City of the Sea," consider such a passage as this:

"There shrines and palaces and towers
(Time-eaten towers that tremble not!)
Resemble nothing that is ours.
Around, by lifting winds forgot,
Resignedly beneath the sky
The melancholy waters lie.
No rays from the holy heaven come down
On the long night-time of that town."

On the long night-time of that town,
But light from out the lurid sea
Streams up the turrets silently. . . .

Here the rhythm is basically iambic, but how smoothly it is changed in such a line as:

IT WAS with peculiar and unexpected emphasis that Jesus declared his Messiahship when he cried, "I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." His brothers, reflecting the common belief that any recognition which he might win for himself and his claims, must be sought in Jerusalem, the great ecclesiastical center, had urged him to go up to the feast and declare himself openly. His avowal was to consist, however, not in fulfilling, but in shattering the dreams of material empire, his works were to reverse the evidence of the senses, and his theology was to drive current ecclesiasticism to the pitiful defense of infuriated ridicule.

Notwithstanding all the impressiveness of the feast, the people were walking in the darkness of material belief. What, therefore, Christ Jesus meant in declaring himself the light of the world, was something entirely contrary to this belief. He understood that, as one of his followers afterward declared, "God is light, and in him is no darkness at all;" that, as Mrs. Eddy wrote nineteen centuries later, "Light is a symbol of Mind, of Life, Truth, and Love and not a vitalizing property of matter. Science reveals only one Mind, and this one shining by its own light and governing the universe, including man, in perfect harmony." (Science and Health, p. 510.) It was this divine Principle which he declared; and his understanding of Principle and its idea, spiritual man, constituted the light of the world, the manifestation of Truth.

It is the materiality of the human mind which hides from mankind the reality of being in the divine harmony of Mind. Because Jesus knew this, knew that spiritual illumination alone could dispel the darkness of materiality, he constantly besought his hearers to "believe in the light, that ye may be the children of light." This light of spiritual understanding is not something that has to be created anew when a man begins to turn from his materiality. The capacity to understand God has been natural to spiritual man, since God set the lights in the firmament "to divide the light from the darkness." Materiality is not, on the other hand, a reality to be destroyed. It is the supposed absence of spiritual

intelligence; it is an error of belief, the nothingness of which is to be proved.

Since material sense or darkness cannot comprehend the light, it may be asked how are mortals to reflect the spiritual understanding which dispels the night of materiality. Mrs. Eddy has answered this question in a particularly lucid illustration where she says on page 295 of Science and Health, "The manifestation of God through mortals is as light passing through the window pane. The light and the glass never mingle, but as matter, the glass is less opaque than the walls. The mortal mind through which Truth appears most vividly is that one which has lost much materiality—much error—in order to become a better transparency for Truth. Then, like a cloud melting into thin vapor, it no longer hides the sun."

The conflict between darkness and light in the human consciousness is only the struggle between the belief in the reality of matter with all its mesmerism of sense testimony and the intuitive sense that Spirit, or Mind, alone is real. "The rulers of the darkness of this world," to use Paul's phrase, are not real, and their nothingness can be proved in every instance, from the slightest suggestion of mental depression to the tempestuous evils of world war. Every manifestation of evil is, indeed, only the expression of belief in the reality of matter, or, as matter is the subjective state of mortal mind, the belief in a mind separate from God. The illuminations of spiritual sense show the nothingness of all that is unlike God, and so prove the nothingness of the carnal mind, and its manifestation, matter.

In the exact ratio that a man advances out of the night of material belief into the dawn of spiritual understanding, his ability to see good as the only reality increases, for the simple reason that to the consciousness which reflects God, evil does not appear. This is surely what the Apostle John meant when he said, "He that saith he is in the light, and hateth his brother, is in darkness, even until now. He that loveth his brother, abideth in the light." In this hour of the world's emergence from darkness, when all the claims of hate and animality are loosed, who has power to destroy that hate? Surely not

those persons who see evil as a reality, who, in darkness, meet hate with hate; but those who, conquering their own materiality, dwell in the light of spiritual understanding, who refuse to identify man with evil, who see man as the image of God and evil as the unreal manifestation of an unreal carnal mind. It is recorded that during the plague of darkness which enveloped Egypt, "all the children of Israel had light in their dwellings." The light of spiritual understanding demonstrates the aliveness of God, and so, the nothingness of evil, and deprives it of its seeming power.

Jesus did not indicate that the Christ which he declared to be the light of the world, was to be reflected by himself alone. Because he understood God to be divine Principle, he taught that all those who follow him, those who, through understanding, acknowledge the aliveness of God and the nothingness of matter, reflect the same light that he did, exactly in proportion to individual understanding. Therefore he said to his followers, "Ye are the light of the world." These "children of light" who today understand the Christ, or Truth, and who demonstrate that understanding, holding to the truth that good is the only reality, that there is no matter, that there is no evil in Mind and no intelligence in evil, and who yield to the activities of divine Principle by divorcing their own lives from materiality, these are the transparencies in a world of material darkness, through which the manifestation of God may reach the earth to redeem it from its materiality. "They are," as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 562 of Science and Health, "the lamps in the spiritual heavens of the age, which show the workings of the spiritual idea by healing the sick and the sinning, and by manifesting the light which shines 'unto the perfect day' as the night of materialism wanes."

The Call

I saw the mountains stand
Silent and wonderful and grand,
Looking out across the land
When the golden light was falling
On distant dome and spire;
And I heard a low voice calling,
"Come up higher, come up higher,
From the lowland and the mire,
From the vain pursuit of self,
From the attitude of self;
Come up higher, come up higher."

—James G. Clarke.

By Curagh to an Aran Island

"I am settled at last on Inishmann in a small cottage with a continual drone of Gaelic coming from the kitchen that opens into my room," J. M. Synge writes in "The Aran Islands."

"Early this morning the man of the house came over for me with a four-oared curagh—that is, a curagh with four rowers and four oars on either side, as each man uses two—and we set off a little before noon."

"It gave me a moment of exquisite satisfaction to find myself moving away from civilization in this rude canvas canoe of a model that has served primitive races since men first went on the sea."

"We had to stop for a moment at a bulk that is anchored in the bay, to make some arrangements for the fishing of the middle island, and my crew called out as soon as we were within earshot that they had a man with them who had been in France a month from this day."

"When we started again a small sail was run up in the bow, and we set off across the sound with a leaping oscillation that had no resemblance to the heavy movement of a boat."

"The sail is only used as an aid, so that the men continued to row after it had gone up, and as they occupied the four cross-seats I lay on the canvas at the stern and the frame of slender laths, which bent and quivered as the waves passed under them."

"When we set off it was a brilliant morning of April, and the green, glittering waves seemed to toss the canoe among themselves; yet as we drew nearer this island a sudden thunderstorm broke out behind the rocks we were approaching and lent a momentary tumult to this still vein of the Atlantic."

"We landed at a small pier, from which a rude track leads up to the village between small fields and bare sheets of rock, like those in Aranmor. The youngest son of my boatman, a boy of about seventeen, who is to be my teacher and guide, was waiting for me at the pier, and guided me to his house, while the men settled the curagh and followed slowly with my baggage."

"My room is at one end of the cottage, with a boarded floor and ceiling,

and two windows opposite each other. Then there is the kitchen with earth floor and open rafters, and two doors opposite each other opening into the open air, but no windows. Beyond it there are two small rooms of half the width of the kitchen with one window apiece."

"The kitchen itself, where I will spend most of my time, is full of beauty and distinction. The red dresses of the women who cluster round the fire on their stools give a glow of almost Eastern richness, and the walls have been toned by the turf-smoke to a soft brown that blends with the gray earth color of the floor. Many sorts of fishing tackle, and the nets and oilekins of the men, are hung upon the walls or among the open rafters; and right overhead, under the thatch, there is a whole cawklin from which they make pampooties."

"Every article of these islands has an almost personal character, which gives this simple life, where all art is unknown, something of the artistic beauty of medieval life. The curaghs and spinning wheels, the tiny wooden barrels that are still much used in the place of earthenware, the home-made cradles, churns and baskets, are all full of individuality, and being made from materials that are common here, yet to some extent peculiar to the island, they seem to exist as a natural link between the people and the world that is about them."

"As I sat in the kitchen to dry the spray from my coat, several men who had seen me walking up came in to talk to me, usually murmuring on the threshold, 'The blessing of God on this place,' or some similar words."

"The courtesy of the old woman of the house is singularly attractive, and, though I could not understand much of what she said—she has no English—I could see with how much grace she motioned each visitor to a chair, or stool, according to his age, and boy of about seven, who is to be my teacher and guide, was waiting for me at the pier, and guided me to his house, while the men settled the curagh and followed slowly with my baggage."

"My room is at one end of the cottage, with a boarded floor and ceiling,

The Rain-Bird

High on the tufted baobab-tree
Tonight a rain-bird sang to me
A simple song, of three notes only:
'But, oh, it made me very lonely:

For . . . it echoed nearly,
Old village church bells chiming
clearly:
The sweet cracked bells, just out of
tune
Over the mowing grass in June.

Over the mowing grass, and meadows
Where the low sun casts long shadows,
And cuckoos call in the twilight
From elm to elm, in level flight.

Till deeper still the twilight grows,
And night blossoms, like a rose,
Full of love and sweet perfume,
Whose heart most tender stars illumine.

Here the red sun sank like lead,
And the sky blackened overhead:
Only the locust chirped at me
From the shadowy baobab-tree.

—Francis Brett Young.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Siberian Problem

SONIA LERCH, the well-known German Socialist, committed suicide, last April, in her cell in a Munich prison, to which she had been consigned pending her trial for high treason. She left behind her a letter in which she explained that she had been driven to her last desperate act through the horror and disappointment generated by the Bolshevik fiasco. The Russian Revolution, she explained, had filled her with joy. When Lenin achieved the chief power her happiness had known no bounds. But then had come the administration of Lenin and Trotsky, aiming blow after blow at "every principle of democracy." She had seen assassination flaunted in the name of liberty; political proscription in the name of equality; a reign of terror in the name of fraternity; and, finally, the betrayal of Russia and the Allies to Germany, Austria, and Turkey. In short, she had seen revolutionary Socialism become a traitor to humanity, and establish itself as the henchman of the imperialism of the Central Powers.

That was the indictment, by a real daughter of the Revolution, of the policy of Ulianoff and Bronstein, and in the few weeks that have passed since it was written the conditions have grown manifestly worse. Ulianoff and Bronstein are playing the game of German autocracy and Ottoman assassination at every point. Russia is disarmed. The German troops which were once massed along the border have been rushed in train loads, owing to the tearing up of that "scrap of paper," the Brest-Litovsk treaty, to the Western front, and the present campaign of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff is the result. Finland is at the mercy of Germany; the Ukraine and the Crimea are much in the same condition. The armies of prisoners in the interior are rapidly being armed for a campaign, it is believed, in Siberia, and the one effective reply to all this is thought, in some quarters, to be a campaign undertaken by Japan, in the Far East, in the interests of the Allies.

The position is an intensely difficult one, and it is also one on which the Allies themselves are not completely united. There is, that is to say, a steadily stiffening opinion in favor of the Far Eastern campaign, in London and Paris, but there is no such corresponding feeling in Washington. In such circumstances it is, therefore, perhaps worth while reviewing the Siberian situation for a moment, and leaving the question of the possible solutions of the problem for another occasion.

Russia, as an organized state, has practically ceased temporarily to exist. Territorially she has been broken up into racial compartments, which are individually as disorganized as is the central government. Army she has none, for the Red Guards, drawn from a certain section of the Revolution, and maintained to do the will of that section, are not merely repudiated but loathed by every other section. Their strength lies, not in their numbers, nor in the weight of public opinion behind them, but solely in the fact that they possess all the war matériel collected by the Tsardom for the campaign against Germany, a fact which leaves the Cossacks, the Poles, and any other bodies which might desire to oppose them, entirely at their mercy. This, however, is very far from all. The social life of the country has been shattered into fragments. The economic state no longer exists. Industry and commerce have been effectively destroyed. Terrorism, naked and unashamed, alone manifests a shred of authority. If, in short, to the proscriptions of Sulla there were added the economic paralysis of the Ottoman, the financial eccentricities of M. l'Abbé Terray, and the dissolution of the Macedonian empire subsequent to the death of Alexander, a faint idea of the present condition of Russia might be obtained.

Now it so happens that Siberia, curiously enough, is the most virile province of the ex-Tsar's dominions. The people of Siberia left to themselves, and to their own resources, would be perfectly capable of organizing a state of vast proportions. The resources of the country are incalculable, and there is as yet no land question, inasmuch as there are very few landlords, most of the ground being held by peasant proprietors. For the moment Siberia is at the mercy of the Red Guard Soviets. But these Soviets really draw their authority solely from certain garrisons by which they were originally elected. These garrisons themselves have, however, ceased to be, most of the soldiers having joined the peasantry on the land, and being now animated, like this peasantry, with an acute disregard for politics. What power, then, these Soviets exercise is exercised in the towns, and is exercised not from any constitutional basis of even a revolutionary order, but by reason, as already explained, of the fact that they possess all the arms in the country. In the ranks of these Soviets there are, curiously enough, even Austrian prisoners of war, and it may therefore easily be seen that there is in Siberia, if interference does not come from the outside, the making of a German colony of huge proportions. Now the question is, is interference with the working out of the revolutionary problem to come from outside or not? for one thing is absolutely certain, that if it does not come from without, in the shape of allied interference, it most certainly will come, equally from without, in the shape of German interference. It will come, that is to say, either from the sea at Vladivostok or over the Ural Mountains from Berlin and Vienna. But that, for the moment, is another question.

The province of Siberia represents, it must be remembered, in mere area, the great part of Russia. It extends from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and from the Arctic Ocean to the Valley of the Ural, to the frontiers of China, and the borders of Korea. It is evident, therefore, what the question at stake is, though from the very size of the province it becomes equally evident what the difficulties in the way of intervention are. If the statements of such men as Joseph Okulich, a Cossack member of the Government of the ex-Tsar and Mr. Kerensky, as well as President of the Central Siberian

Board of Trade, are to be accepted, the Siberians are clamoring for help, and clamoring for help from England in particular. It is quite easy to see why they expect England to come to their help. It is because England's interests in India go hand in hand with all interests of a free Siberia. Mr. Okulich is of the opinion that it is still perfectly easy to reorganize Siberia, and to use it, entirely in its own interests, apart from anything else, as an instrument against Germany. The great opponents of his policy are, however, the Red Guards, in other words, the Bolshevik Soviets. The authority of these Red Guards is exerted by means of the usual terrorism in the towns, but in the country districts it is nil, and it remains to be seen how long any shadow of it will remain even in the towns.

The reactionary elements, supported by German propaganda and German agents, are doing everything in their power to restore the Tsardom, with a Tsar who will be the creature of Berlin; and it is the belief of those, perhaps best able to judge, that if the Allies do not intervene, reactionary forces will, within the immediate future, gain the upper hand, with the result that the fortresses of St. Peter and St. Paul will again be filled, and the knout again be wielded, and Siberia become once more a penal settlement.

Self-Interest May Let Germany In

IN THE larger sense, results achieved by American chemists during the last four years have made the American manufacturer independent of the once all-powerful German monopoly in dyes. H. Gardner McKerrow, in his statements on the dye situation, while recognizing seriously menacing conditions, concedes that only mistakes made by American interests can fail to render the American dye trade independent of Germany for all time to come. The victory for American colors is practically won. All that is necessary is to educate the American public up to an understanding of the triumphs wrought by American skill in chemistry, and then to bring about such conditions in the industry as will insure it against impairment, perhaps serious injury, perhaps destruction, as a result of the aggression of selfish, grasping policies.

After the various manufacturers, chemists, dealers, and consumers had held a meeting, early in the present year, and arrived at conclusions unanimously as to how best to preserve and conserve the gains made in the dye industry, an adjournment was taken to complete organization, and the convention reconvened on March 6. By this time, however, control of the situation had passed into the hands of certain large interests. A closely drawn manufacturers' association was formed from which dealers and consumers were alike eliminated. The familiar process of "freezing out the little fellows" was indulged in. Under the new organization, the questions of the standardization of American colors, arbitration of disputes, validation of contracts and propaganda have all, it appears, been postponed. The present situation presages, to Mr. McKerrow, a "recrudescence of the Standard Oil Company in its most unregenerate days, the elimination of the small independent operators by the control of the raw materials, the gradual grinding out of the weaker and the absorption by purchase of the stronger obstacles to a centralized control."

Where will this eventually lead the industry? That is a question which may be quickly answered. There will always be sound and well-established dealers in the market, even if the small manufacturers are eliminated. These will not be intimidated by a trust in American dye-stuffs. They will welcome and encourage outside competition. They will not object if the competition is German. They see self-interest acting against the interests of the industry and the country among the "big fellows," the monopolists of raw products, and they will turn their own self-interest loose. The six large manufacturers of coal-tar products in Germany will, of course, do everything in their power to encourage the anti-monopolists. They will introduce their dyes at prices calculated to drive the small dye manufacturers in America to the wall. If high protective duties are imposed to protect the home producer, Congress will be called upon to step in behalf of the consumer. Altogether, lack of common interest, of organization, of patriotic purpose to retain what Germany has lost, through her crime against humanity, will play into her hands.

The Germans, even though defeated on the field, will come back into the commercial struggle with many advantages in certain lines, in the dyestuff line especially, as Mr. McKerrow points out; but their principal advantage will lie in the selfishness prevalent among certain American elements of monopolistic leanings, which are never satisfied with enough, but whose desire to dominate and control a great infant industry may deprive the nation of an opportunity which, if lost now, will in all probability never return.

In the Spanish Cortes

IT WOULD perhaps be just to affirm, to adapt a well-known saying, that every nation has the legislative assembly which it deserves. Certainly, legislative assemblies have a way of reflecting the characteristics of a people in the most remarkable way, and this is specially true, perhaps, of the Spanish Cortes. Spanish elections, Spanish crises, Spanish strikes, and many other things Spanish have always a peculiar atmosphere about them. There is everywhere to be found the same Spanish fervor, which might evoke such remarks as, "Here is a great business," "Here, indeed, are high doings," "Here is a great game to be played." There is always that air about them that nothing quite like the business in hand has been in hand before, and so it does more surely demand a greater flow of eloquence, a more elaborate discussion, more flags and more meetings than ever before.

There is always, however, the "day after" to all such distinctively Spanish affairs. One of the great stumbling-blocks, indeed, in the way of progress in the peninsula may fairly be said to be the lasting expectation amongst the Spanish people of the "nine days' wonder," the ease with which it can be supplied, and the enthusiasm with which it is welcomed, equalled only by the amazing completeness with which it is forgotten. All this is specially

true of the Spanish Cortes. It is a great show ground, and the man who "deserves most" of the Chamber is the man who can most readily supply the "nine days' wonder" of debate, either by arousing enthusiasm or arousing indignation. The true Spanish deputy is really indifferent as to which it may be.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the proposals of the new government drastically to reform the Cortes, in the matter of procedure, should meet with some opposition. Indeed, the worthy deputy, Señor Bullon, who, under the shadow of a two days' speech, was quite at a loss to understand why the government should wish to "close the lips of the deputies" and "stifle their initiative," is surely a typical example. He had not discussed the question for more than a moment or two before he was in a seventh heaven of passionate eloquence. Such a proposal would, he cried, "endanger the sacred union of the political peace"; it would "excite the passions of the Chamber"; it would "infringe the liberty of the tribune." And there was much more to the same purpose.

What success Señor Maura and his cabinet of former premiers will have in this matter it is yet impossible to say. The Spanish Cortes, before everything else, will take its time, and even a coalition government, which leaves the Chamber often pitifully at a loss as to its affiliation, cannot stir it all at once to expedition. It is a sign of progress, however, and a very marked sign, that any considerable portion of the Cortes should have awakened to the necessity of reforming the Chamber's procedure. Once initiated, such a reform must of necessity advance, and in these days reforms have a way of coming quickly, relatively at any rate, even in Spain.

Melville E. Stone

AT THE recent annual meeting in New York of the Associated Press, of which he is the general manager, Melville E. Stone received a handsome testimonial from the directors of that great news-collecting and news-distributing organization, in recognition of the able and faithful service which he had rendered during twenty-five years. The tribute took the form of a work, bearing the title, "M. E. S., His Book," containing a record of his career, which has run almost wholly to journalism, the pages of the volume being interspersed and embellished with twenty-five steel plate illustrations, beautifully executed by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving of the United States, and issued by the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., as Liberty Bonds of the denomination of \$1000 each.

The presentation was properly accompanied by pleasant remarks from the president of the association, Frank B. Noyes, of The Washington Star; Victor F. Lawson, of The Chicago Daily News; Adolph S. Ochs, of The New York Times; General Charles H. Taylor, of The Boston Globe; and other newspaper publishers and editors of national reputation, who united in granting cheerfully to Mr. Stone the chief credit for the standing and prosperity of the Associated Press.

Like poets, newspaper men may be said to be born, not made. Men become news-gatherers and editors because it seems they cannot help it. Many of them try to avoid it, but fail ignobly in the effort. The hearts of those who have once been newspaper men, but have strayed to and succeeded in other vocations, were never altogether in the newspaper calling. Mr. Stone's case is one, in point. He was writing pieces for the papers before he graduated from the old West Side High School, on West Madison Street, Chicago. Son of a Methodist minister, he could easily have found his way into any of the professions, had his bent been in the direction of any of them. He had equal opportunities with his brother Ormond, who became a distinguished astronomer. He tried other occupations. But the odor of printer's ink had reached him in his childhood, when he had a toy printing outfit, clung to him through his youth, and fastened its grip on him in his early manhood.

He had served as a "cub" reporter, and was just beginning to get assignments worth while when, on one windy evening in October, 1871, the widow O'Leary's cow, while being milked, kicked over a lamp in a barn, just west of the river, near DeKoven and Jefferson streets, and set fire to Chicago. That fire was not extinguished until it had burned over an area of three and a third square miles, destroyed 17,450 buildings, rendered 98,500 people temporarily homeless, and caused a money loss of \$190,000,000.

For weeks and months after this conflagration, young Stone was required to tramp through the debris and climb over the ruins looking for news. He had recently married, and had to walk, during the long and severe winter following, at any time between midnight and morning, from his office to his home three or four miles beyond the burned district. He will tell anybody who is sufficiently interested, even down to the present day, that the winter of 1871 was a terrible one in Chicago, and that it was his fortune to feel the brunt of it. But his trials kept his thoughts and his pencil busy. There were exceptional opportunities at hand for the writing of good "stories." He became an adept at descriptive work. He learned to know humanity at its worst and at its best. He learned to recognize and to appreciate genuine pluck. He saw the city rise marvelously from its ashes. He was inspired with the revived civic spirit. He became ambitious, founded a newspaper of his own, and saw it go down; founded another, and saw it succeed, made it succeed.

Melville E. Stone, in partnership with Victor F. Lawson, put in long hours and hard days, during the late 70's, in establishing The Chicago Daily News. Mr. Stone was for years the editor; Mr. Lawson, now sole owner, the publisher. They were what is called "a great team," and they developed from a little hand-bill sheet, in the course of a few years, one of the most widely circulated and generally successful evening newspapers in the country. Mr. Stone was fruitful in enterprise, tireless in energy, resourceful in all things. The office boiler burst, one night, and blew out the end of the building. He arrived on the scene within an hour, and before the day was over, had the press cleaned, a donkey engine installed, and editions on the street as usual. He exposed corruption in office, opposed crookedness in politics, saw that

law-breakers were brought to justice, pursued a defaulting banker to Europe, used the telegraph and the cable with greater freedom than they had ever been used in the West before, made penny journalism respectable, absorbed some contemptuous rivals; in a word, prepared himself, during years of unremitting toil, for the performance of the arduous task he assumed when he accepted, in 1892, the management of the Associated Press.

What the Associated Press is, and what it has accomplished under Melville E. Stone's direction, is another story.

Notes and Comments

SAMUEL INSULL, one of the leading captains of industry of Illinois, and chairman of the Council of Defense of that State, is credited with this very plain statement in regard to the war chest: "The more experience we have had with the subject, the more objections and weaknesses we find in the plan." And there were plenty of objections and weaknesses visible in the war chest plan at the start.

COUNT CZERNIN spoke at Vienna, the other day, of "the wretched, miserable Masaryk," the head and front of the Bohemian movement for national autonomy. Count Czernin will doubtless find "wretched, miserable Masaryks" in a great many other places, if he will only take the trouble to look about him. One would like to know, for instance, what he thinks of Venizelos in Greece, the German author of "J'accuse" in Switzerland, Prince Lichnowsky, writer of the incriminating memoirs, and even of Dr. Muehlton, the former Krupp iron-master.

In 1914, according to facts brought out by the prosecution in the sedition trial now in progress at Chicago, the Industrial Workers of the World planned to organize a huge revolutionary army, fully drilled and equipped with big guns, and superior in numbers to the available federal troops, to overthrow the United States Government and enforce its rule in the western mining region. The remarkable thing about this is that most of those who were engaged in this treasonable conspiracy are still in the country, and more or less at large.

MR. J. DEVLIN, M. P., speaking at Belfast against Irish conscription, is quoted as having said that Ireland was a nation greater than England, greater in its civilization, nobler in its ideals, more inspiring in its spirituality, more ancient and more impressive than any civilization in Europe. Mr. Devlin has now a great opportunity to prove his words, on the plan that the proof of the pudding is in the eating. All he has to do, as a beginning, is to call upon his super-race to take its place beside those nations fighting for the freedom of the world.

IN THE alphabetical arrangement of the states of the American Union, Connecticut immediately follows Colorado. Recently, in transcribing the names of state flowers, the mountain laurel, because of this contiguity, was inadvertently given to Colorado instead of to Connecticut. The state flower of Colorado is the columbine, by some called the blue columbine. In the several states, from time to time, quite a partisan interest has been developed in state flower contests. This was the case in Colorado, where the mountain laurel and some other native wild flowers had their respective followings, but the advocates of the columbine won, and they naturally desire that this fact shall not anywhere be misunderstood. Colorado is often called the Mountain State, and if this were its accepted nickname, the mountain laurel would be all the more appropriate as its flower. But Colorado is properly called the Centennial State, because it entered the sisterhood on July 4, 1876, while one of its rivals in ruggedness, Montana, whose very name suggests peaks, buttes, gulches, and cañons, is content to be called the Stub Toe State.

THE two Kaisers, in making a compact, on behalf of Austria and Germany, that the next war, whenever that may be, shall be of brief duration, have declared that, had the armies of the Central Empires been as ready in 1914 as they are now, the war would have ended long ago. We know, now, the kind of League of Nations to which the Central Powers would subscribe.

A CHICAGO Anti-Government Railway Control Bureau is on the ground early with a criticism of the announcement, by the United States Railway Administration, that it will abolish the names of passenger trains, such as "Twentieth Century Limited," "Black Diamond Express," "Congressional Limited," "Overland Limited," and so on, so as to put an end to competitive advertising of train service. If this is done, says a bulletin issued by the bureau in question, the next step will be to abolish names of roads, like "New York Central Lines," "Santa Fé System," "Pennsylvania Lines," and so on. And why not? These very railroad companies have in their time, by absorption, consolidation, and similar processes, wiped out the names of scores of railroads which were once familiarly known individually to the public.

PROFESSOR CHARLES ROSS, of the University of Missouri, has recently had something to say in defense of the much abused word "splendid." According to a local paper, he has called attention to the fact that the word specifically means "shining, brilliant," and that, correctly used, it conveys a sense of beauty and impressiveness. As used by many Americans and English people today, it fails to do so. We ought to speak of a splendid sun, as one does in heraldry, where "in splendor" is said of the sun represented with rays and a human face. But we are also apt to speak of a splendid ham, show, or school-teacher. One might point out many other words, the misuse of which is likely to bring a shudder to the educated. Think how such adjectives as "elegant," "beautiful," and "adorable" are misapplied and belittled! We sadly need a little more feeling for words, for rhythm, and the harmony of the thought with the expression. No one needs any particular literary ability in order to use a word according to its dictionary definition.